

C. P.

LAND

REVENUE

SETTLEMENT

REPORT

RAIPUR

DISTRICT

No. 1246-343-2, dated Simla, the 21st October 1912.

From—H. B. HOLME, Esq., I. C. S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture,

To—The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Moss King's letter No. 479—XI-4-90, dated the 19th September 1912, forwarding, with remarks, the final report on the Settlement operations in the Khalsa portion of the Raipur district. The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 53 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, to confirm the Settlement.

—
No. 575—XI-4-90.

Nagpur, the 30th October 1912.

Copy, with copy of this Department's letter No. 479—XI-4-90, dated the 19th September 1912, to which it is a reply, forwarded to the Commissioner of Settlements, Central Provinces, for information, with reference to his letter No. 1157—I-74, dated the 25th July 1912.

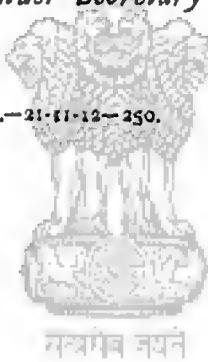
2. It is requested that the necessary draft notification under Section 39 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act may be submitted for approval and publication in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

E. GORDON,

Under Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

Govt. Press, Nagpur :—No. 1585, Civil Sectt.—21-11-12—250.



CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Survey and Settlement Department.

FROM

R. C. H. MOSS KING, ESQ., I. C. S.,

SECOND SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Nagpur, the 19th September 1912.

SIR,

I am directed to forward, for the information and orders of the Government of India, the final report on the Settlement operations in the Khalsa portion of the Raipur District, together with a copy of letter No. 1157—1-74, from the Commissioner of Settlements, forwarding the report under date 25th July 1912.

2. The report relates to the Khalsa portion of the district as constituted after re-adjustment of the territorial areas, consequent on the transfer of Sambalpur to Bengal and the formation of the new district of Drug in 1906.

3. The previous settlement was made by Mr. L. S. Carey, I. C. S., in the years 1885—1889, for a period of 12 years which expired in 1897. Operations for a regular re-settlement were then begun under the sanction of the Government of India, conveyed in the Revenue and Agriculture Department's letter No. 2703—344-2, dated the 24th November 1897, and the preliminary assessment proposals for the Drug Tahsil were approved in Mr. Maconochie's letter No. 1634—260-2, dated the 18th July 1899. But owing to serious agricultural depression in a large portion of the Khalsa, caused by the unfavourable seasons which culminated in the famines of 1896—1897 and 1899—1900, it became necessary to postpone the re-settlement in that portion which had previously been regularly settled and to confine the operations to making a short-term settlement in the remainder of the district, consisting of the Drug Tahsil and parts of the Simga and Dhamtari Tahsils. In these localities a summary settlement was effected, this action being approved by the Government of India in their Revenue and Agriculture Department's letter No. 2196—303-3, dated the 10th October 1901. The Drug Tahsil was thus regularly settled and the assessment announced from the 1st July 1901 and confirmed by the Government of India in Mr. Wilson's letter No. 1863—422 2, dated the 30th October 1906.

4. The Dhamtari and Simga Tahsils were next taken up; but after proposals for their assessment had been prepared and submitted, there ensued another serious failure of the monsoon in 1902-03, and with the approval of the Government of India, conveyed in Revenue and Agriculture Department letter No. 578—94-2, dated the 2nd April 1903, it was decided to postpone the operations in these tracts, except the Sanjari Pargana, where a re-distribution of the revenue

demand only was effected. A year later an examination of the villages showed that a speedy recovery from the effects of the past bad seasons had taken place, and the Chief Commissioner, after discussion with the local officers, came to the conclusion that the district was ready for immediate re-settlement. The sanction of the Government of India to the resumption of operations was accordingly requested, and was received in Mr. Robertson's letter No. 1684—366-2, dated the 25th November 1904. A beginning was made in January 1905, and the settlement of the district was completed in 1910-11. Partial failure of crops in 1907-08 and the census operations in 1910-11 account to some extent for the delay in the completion of the operations. During the latter part of this period the Settlement Officer was in charge of the settlement of the Drug District also. The completion of both settlements within six years, in the face of hindrances and delays certainly not less than usual in amount, is a performance of which the Settlement Department may well be proud.

5. The famine of 1897 was very severe, and the mortality was so great in that year that the population of the Raipur Khalsa had fallen in 1901 by 6 per cent; but, with the return of moderately good harvests after 1901, the lost ground was regained, and the population now shows an increase of 12 per cent over that of 1901. The majority of tenants are Telis and Chamars.

6. The most important crop in the district is rice. At the last revision of settlement, made by Mr. Carey, prices were almost double those prevalent at the time of Mr. Hewitt's settlement of 1862—1869; but as the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was at that time still under construction, the full benefit of the extended trade was not realized, and the rent enhancement, amounting to 13 per cent, was very light. Mr. Carey assumed the price of rice to be 25.75 seers a rupee. But the price began at once to rise, and though in 1904, a year of exceptionally bountiful harvests, it was as low as 18 seers, it has never since that year been below 15 seers, and is not likely to average less than that figure in future. In the case of wheat and linseed there have been still greater increases. The general price statistics thus afford full justification for enhancement.

7. In spite, however, of this justification, and of the notorious fact that rents in Chhattisgarh are extremely low as compared with rents paid for similar land in other parts of the Province, there were reasons in the recent history of the district and in the statistics of cropping—these indicated in many cases incomplete recovery from the calamities of 1897 and 1900—for the exercise of caution in enhancing rents. Some of the difficulties of the situation are indicated in paragraphs 56 and 58 of the report. As the settlement progressed it became, however, more and more apparent that the recovery of the district had been much greater than was supposed, that the value of the recorded rents as a guide to the letting value of land was seriously discounted by the general practice of taking *nazaranas* instead of enhancing rents, and in many cases by wholesale concealment, and that what had been taken for signs of depression and deterioration were in many cases the result of deliberate retardation with a view to light assessment. There can be no doubt now that the tenants could have borne a much larger enhancement than the 25 per cent actually imposed; much larger enhancements have in fact been imposed and accepted without a murmur in the later assessments of the Drug District. The rent-rate per acre at last settlement was Re. 0-10-6; it has now reached Re. 0-13-3, a figure which is still very far below the economic rent and far below the rents paid in other districts for soils of equal fertility.

8. One of the consequences of the extremely low pitch of rents has been the enormous increase (over 60 per cent) in the home-farm area. Large areas of land surrendered by tenants during the famines were retained by the malguzars in their own hands, in view of the much greater profits to be obtained by direct cultivation than by reletting at customary rents; the proportion of the total occupied area held as *sir* and *khudkasht* has thus risen from 16 to 25 per cent. This land has been valued for assessment, with very few exceptions, at the tenancy rate, so that, notwithstanding the very marked superiority of the average *sir* to the average tenant land, the valuation rate averages only Re. 0-14-2.

9. The *siwai* valuation shows a very large increase, but that the valuation is not excessive is shown by the fact that of a total income of Rs. 1,26,083 recorded at attestation, only Rs. 82,612 has been assumed as an average. A further concession was made by allowing deferred enhancements in the case of lac in consideration of the fluctuating and uncertain character of this source of income.

10. The total assets of the district, as revised and announced, are compared below with those of the last settlement :--

	At last settlement.	As revised and announced.
	Rs.	Rs.
Payments of malik-makbuzas	... 2,537	3,914
Payments of tenants	... 7,73,346	9,45,022
Valuation of home-farm and privileged tenants' lands.	1,77,994	3,71,638
Siwai	... 38,192	82,612
Total	<u>9,92,069</u>	<u>14,03,186</u>

On the revised assets the Settlement Officer has assessed a revenue of Rs. 7,27,140, which falls at 52 per cent as compared with 54 per cent taken at the last settlement. The fractions of assets taken as revenue approach closely to the standard forecast accepted for each tahsil. In proposing individual assessments the Settlement Officer has made a half-assets settlement as far as could be done without undue loss of revenue to Government. The revised revenue yields an increase of Rs. 1,92,505, or 36 per cent, over the existing revenue, of which Rs. 1,89,967 is covered by rental enhancements. But, as the Settlement Commissioner observes, a sum of Rs. 3,110 of the revenue enhancement is deferred, and the re-settlement will result in a small gain in cash to the malguzars, in addition to the large profits realised from the increased area of the home-farms which invariably absorb the best land. In the circumstances the assessment is a very moderate one, and the Chief Commissioner feels no hesitation in recommending it for the confirmation of the Government of India. The total cost of the operations debitible to the Raipur District is estimated by the Commissioner of Settlements at Rs. 3,23,000, and will be recovered by less than two years' revenue enhancement. The announcements were made with effect from the 1st July 1908 in the Dhamari Tahsil, 1909 in the Baloda Bazar Tahsil, and 1910 in the Raipur and Mahasamund Tahsils.

11. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India contained in paragraph 2 of the Revenue and Agriculture Department's letter No. 991—382-2, dated the 15th September 1910, the term of the revised settlement has been announced as 20 years. Long before that period has expired, the conditions of agriculture in Raipur, already changing under the impulse of the first irrigation works and of the demonstrations of the Agricultural Department, will have been revolutionised by the construction of the Tandula and Mahanadi Canals, which should be in full operation in the years 1921 and 1923. If rents remain much as they are at present for the next 20 years, the problem of enhancement at the next settlement will be even more difficult than it has proved on this occasion, and it will be impossible to obtain for Government anything like a fair share of the increased profits. It is therefore most necessary, as foreshadowed in paragraph 7 of Mr. Maw's letter No. 419--XI-4-9, dated the 30th July 1910, to take up the question of providing in the amended Tenancy Act greater facilities for the enhancement of rents by malguzars.

12. Sir Benjamin Robertson concurs in the commendation bestowed by the Commissioner of Settlements on the work of Mr. H. E. Hemingway, and his assistant Mr. Mir Padshah, and has much pleasure in bringing the services of these officers to the notice of the Government of India. The Raipur settlement, like

most others, had special difficulties of its own, among them being the enormous mass of statistics to be dealt with owing to the minute sub-division of fields in the rice tracts. No one but a Settlement Officer of exceptional energy and ability, supported by a most loyal and hardworking staff, could have brought the immense mass of work in the settlement of the Raipur and Drug Districts to so rapid and successful a conclusion.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. C. H. MOSS KING,

Second Secretary.

Govt. Press, Nagpur :—No. 1127, Civil Sectt.—23-9-12—275



No. 1157.
1-74

FROM

E. R. K. BLENKINSOP, Esq., C. I. E., I. C. S.,

COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 25th July 1912.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Final Report on the Settlement of the Malguzari portion of the Raipur district. The area dealt with covers 3,503 square miles; the number of villages is 2,065 and the number of mahals 2,128. Operations in this and the Drug district were controlled throughout by Mr. H. E. Hemingway, and to some extent overlapped. A commencement was made in January 1905. Raipur was completed in 1910, and before Mr. Hemingway proceeded on leave in October 1911, after putting in about 3 months as Officer on special duty under the Commissioner of Settlements, he had prepared and submitted the Final Reports of both districts. Work was at various stages hampered by late receipt of orders, by the partial failure of crops in 1907-08, and by census operations in 1910-11. 6½ tahsils have, however, been completed in 6½ years, except for certain winding up operations, filing of records, and the like, which were completed by Khan Saheb Mir Padshah by June 1912.

2. The agricultural conditions of the Raipur district were very fully dealt with by Mr. Carey, and at paragraphs 1 and 2 Mr. Hemingway has briefly, but adequately, detailed the alterations effected for administrative reasons and described the district as at present constituted. It remains only to draw attention to salient changes.

3. In the famine of 1897 there was considerable loss of life, and between 1891 and 1901 the population fell by 6 per cent; but by 1911 it had increased 12 per cent, in spite of partial failures in 1902-03 and 1907-08. The character and energy of the people had been undermined by many years of unbroken prosperity, and an assessment, which as regards tenants had totally failed to keep pace with the sharp rise in prices, due to the opening up of Chhattisgarh by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The famines came as a sharp shock; respectable tenants, and even malguzars, were forced to work as coolies in 1900, when the crop failure was extremely severe, and these famines have been followed by a considerable reaction in favour of thirst and industry. There is much more activity in repairing rice banks, and in ploughing after rain during the open season, than during the years when I was Settlement Officer, and the cultivators are careful to build up grain reserves before thinking of export.

4. Another satisfactory change is that the relations between Chamars tenants and Hindu malguzars, which 10 years ago were very bitter, are reported by the Settlement Officer, at paragraph 65, to have very much improved. From Table VI it will be seen that the home-farm has increased from 236 to 392 thousand acres and now covers 25 per cent of the occupied area. In the Abhanpur and Mahanaddy groups of the Raipur tahsil, in which Chamars are numerous, the home-farm has doubled and covers 28 per cent. It is probable that many of the worst of the Chamars have been got rid of, and that the rest are, as the Settlement Officer says, practically beaten.

5. Mr. Carey's price basis was (paragraph 53 of his report) wheat 28·83, rice 25·75, linseed 16·30. He considered that prices were at least double those of Mr. Hewitt's settlement, but he enhanced rents only 13 per cent. Present prices present a difficulty; rice is much the most important crop. In 1904 the price fell to 18 seers per rupee, but has never since been less than 15 seers to the rupee; there has, however, been heavy export during the current year, showing that reserves are not restored, and should the crop of this monsoon prove favourable, it is possible that 18 seers will be touched again; this, however, constitutes a considerable advance on Mr. Carey's basis of 25·75, and the advance in the case of wheat and linseed is still greater. Prices afforded full justification for enhancement, but it is not necessary to rely on them. Rents are on all hands admitted to be absurdly low, and not more than one-third* of rents for corresponding soils and equal advantages in the north and west of these Provinces: they are very uneven, and the rents imposed and collected by certain malguzars demonstrate clearly the capacity of the land; concealment of rent is widespread and of old standing: some of the admissions obtained show that the rents at Mr. Hewitt's time were considerably higher than the apparent average now. In other cases large nazaranas are taken and low rents retained. Pepper-corn rents involve a severe encumbrance to the security of tenant tenure, and to the existence of amicable relations between tenants on the one side and malguzars and other lenders on the other. The latter know perfectly well the great profits to be derived on resettleing, retransferring or cultivating the land, and it cannot be expected that they will in all cases hold their hands. Thus in this district we find a very large increase in the home-farm, whereas in districts where rents are fair, increases in the home-farm are usually only found where the malguzari body is composed of a large number of cultivating co-sharers, to whom more land is a necessity of existence.

6. Settlement operations were, however, resumed soon after the distress of 1902-03, and the statistics of occupation and cropping were unsatisfactory. Deliberate retardation was suspected, but sufficient proof was not available to justify strong action. The malguzars, however, themselves afforded later on all the proof required. They were under the impression that once attestation was over they were safe. For the six villages quoted at paragraph 43 of the report the cultivated area increased between attestation and announcement from 2,952 to 5,293 acres, or by 79 per cent. There was also deterioration in the neighbourhood of Raipur, owing to the tenants preferring carting to cultivation. This apparent deterioration and the unfortunate history of the district from 1897 to 1903 prevented strong action, and an all-round enhancement of only 25 per cent was effected. The Settlement Officer remarks that this enhancement was accepted without a murmur and that a much larger enhancement was expected. In the Drug district, where a minimum rate was introduced, a much higher enhancement, reaching 48 per cent in one group, was effected, and this also was accepted without a murmur, and Mr. Hemingway was of opinion that, from the cheerfulness displayed, we could not yet have reached the level of concealed rents.

7. The assessments of home-farm and of siwai call for no special comment, except that in the case of lac there was a heavy fall in price, and accordingly it was directed that wherever the lac assets were important, only 40 per cent should be taken, and that, too, not at once but in stages of 5 years at 20 per

* The revised district incidence is .87, but the medium factor is 16 against 32 in the north. For comparison therefore we must take .44 against 1.80 in Jubbulpore and 1.20 in Damoh.

cent, 30 per cent, and 40 per cent. The point will be considered at each stage, and should the price not recover, the full revenue will not be taken. This accounts for Rs. 2,640 out of the deferred enhancement of Rs. 8,110. The siwai income recorded at attestation was Rs. 1,26,083, but of this only Rs. 82,612 were assumed as average, and, as stated, on the lac portion very heavy drawbacks and stages were granted.

8. The percentage of assets taken has been lowered from 54 to 52. (Malik-makbuzas are quite unimportant.) More than this could not be done without undue sacrifice of revenue. The revenue enhancement exceeds the rental enhancement by Rs. 2,538, but as Rs. 8,110 of the revenue enhancement is deferred, malguzars will be a little to the good in cash. More than this could not be done, partly because of the increase in siwai income, but chiefly because of the great additions made to the home-farm : in round figures 156,000 acres. They almost invariably absorb the best land, and taking so low a figure as Rs. 5 for the cultivating profit (cf. paragraph 39 of the report) they are left nearly 8 lakhs to the good on last Settlement. It is no matter for surprise therefore that the Settlement has been accepted without demur.

Only Rs. 510 were credited to Indirect Irrigation Revenue, entirely in the Raipur tahsil. Very few of the Government tanks had commenced operations at the time of attestation.

9. Mr. Hemingway estimates that the cost of Settlement debitable to the Raipur district amounts to Rs. 3,23,329. The only criticism I have to offer is that where two Settlements overlap, as Raipur and Drug have done, it is impossible to divide the expense to a rupee. It may be taken at Rs. 3,23,000, and this outlay will be recouped by considerably less than two years' revenue enhancement.

10. Mr. Hemingway's proposals for scale of famine relief at paragraph 89 are in accordance with orders. Personally I think that, with rents so low, it involves useless trouble and expense to distinguish so closely, and also the basis of distinction is most inaccurate, depending largely on the personal equation of the officer making the enquiry. I should prefer for all tracts to suspend entirely if the crop is generally below 6 annas or 45, American Notation, and to give no suspension if the crop is better than 45, American Notation.

11. The term of Settlement has been fixed at 20 years—*vide* letter No. 991—382-2, dated the 15th September 1910, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department.

12. The services of officers will be more particularly noticed when dealing with the Final Report of the Drug district, the Settlement of which was effected by the same staff; but I may say here that very heavy work has been expeditiously and accurately carried through, and that the credit therefore is due to Mr. Hemingway's untiring energy and patience under conditions that were at times very difficult; and, secondly, to the unremitting labour of his senior Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. Mir Padshah, who has been rewarded with the title of Khan Saheb therefor.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. R. K. BLENKINSOP,

Commissioner of Settlements,

Central Provinces.

Corrigenda.

Final Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Raipur District for 1912.

Page No.	Paragraph No.	Line No.	How line is to be reckoned.	read	
1	...	6	...	for drug	Drug.
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3	...	8	...	„ khariar	khariar.
	...	10	...	„ kankar	„ kanker.
4	...	6	...	„ voilence	violence.
	...	14	...	„ ports	parts.
	...	5	from bottom	„ gave.	give.
5	...	3	...	„ applied	supplied.
	13	7	...	„ staked.	stacked.
6	...	1	below Statement	„ avarage	average.
7	19	4	...	„ rèsumè	resumé.
	22	8	...	„ omit who	
8	25	7	...	for Siripur	Siripur.
9	27	4	...	„ 304,524	304,554.
10	...	2	...	„ 1,000	1,900.
	31	Heading V	...	„ AGRICUL-TURE	AGRICUL-TURE.
	31	20	...	„ tenan	tenant.
	Heading in Statement	...	„ kodo, til, rahar	„	kodo and rahar.
11	...	1	...	„ 8 per cent	7 per cent.
	...	4	...	„ Palleri	Pallari.
	...	5	...	„ rice	rice.
	34	2	...	„ 84,251	84,253.
	34	4	...	„ s nce	since.
	34	5	...	„ a testation	attestation.
	34	5	...	„ resul s	results.
	34	9	...	„ s rong	strong.
	34	10	...	„ par	part.
12	34	11	...	„ ex st	exist.
	34	13	...	„ ca tion	caution.
	36	3	...	„ perused	pursued.
	38	4	...	„ ge s	gets.
12	Statement.	Against (1) Baloda Bazar cis-Mahanadi.	„ 0-11-0	„	10-7-0

Corrigenda.—(Concl'd).

Final Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Raipur District for 1912.

Page No.	Paragraph No.	Line No.	How line is to be reckoned.	for	therefore	read	therefore.
12	...	2	below statement	for	therefore	read	therefore.
13	40	2	...	„	has	„	as
	Statement, column 5.		against 3 Tila	„	46	„	40
	Do.		against 6 Bortara	„	163	„	nil.
19	44	8	...	„	kharun	„	karun.
	44	21	...	„	kharun	„	karun.
	44	23	...	„	kharun	„	karun.
20	...	10	from bottom	„	story	„	stony.
	...	7	Do.	„	bharkela	„	bharkila.
21	47	6	...	„	Guranha	„	Garanha.
22	...	24	...	„	advantage	„	advantage.
	51	11	...	„	villager	„	village.
28	62	2	...	„	man	„	main.
36	66	2	...	„	27	„	28
	56	21	...	„	transferrers	„	transferors.
37	68	3	...	„	315,551	„	more than 3 millions.
39	...	2	front bottom	„	baharas	„	baharas.
	Statement		against Mahasamund	„	24	„	23
42	...	1	below Statement	„	khasla	„	khalsa.
	Last Statement.		against occupancy	„	83	„	87
	Statement, column 2.		against Dhamtari	„	55	„	56
	Do.		against Baloda Bazar	„	53	„	54
	Do.		against Raipur	„	53	„	54
45	...	2	below Statement	„	727,450	„	727,140
	...	1	Do.	„	14,03,283	„	14,03,329
	...	2	Do.	„	192,815	„	192,505
	...	3	Do.	„	189,921	„	189,967
	...	4	Do.	„	2,894	„	2,538
46	...	12	...	„	192,815	„	192,505
	...	12	from bottom	omit to			

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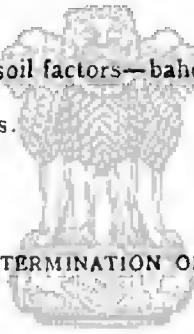
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FINAL REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT OF THE RAIPUR DISTRICT.

I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT.

1. The present Raipur district consists of portions of the old Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts. From Bilaspur have been added the whole of Tarenga Tahutdari and the zamindaris, malguzari villages and forests which lay to the south of the Mahanadi river. From Sambalpur has been added the Phuljhar Zamindari. The old Raipur district has been shorn of the whole of the drug tahsil, that portion of the Simga tahsil which lay to the west of the Kharun and Sheonath rivers, and of the west portion of the Dhamtari tahsil; all of which have gone to form the new Drug district. The present district is bounded as follows: on the north by the Bilaspur district of the Central Provinces, from which it is divided by the Sheonath and Mahanadi rivers; on the east by the Bengal presidency; on the south by the Madras Presidency; on the west by the Feudatory States of Bastar and Kanker, and by the Drug district.

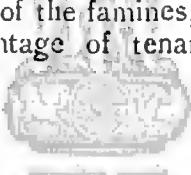
2. The Raipur district consists of two portions, the khalsa and the zamindaris. The zamindaris cover the wildest part of the district, and though the zamindars are only ordinary British subjects, yet they have always been specially treated as regards their land revenue settlement. The balance of the district consists of villages held on ordinary malguzari tenure, a very few rayatwari villages, and the Government reserved forests: it is with the first of these three areas that we are concerned in this report. The area of the khalsa is 4,932 square miles, of which 3,503 square miles are included in the malguzari village area. The malguzari area lies almost entirely in the broad open plain between the Mahanadi and the Sheonath rivers, but there are some scattered blocks of villages beyond the Mahanadi in the north-east of the district. The khalsa portion of the Mahasamund tahsil also lies to the east of the Mahanadi; whilst the Government jungles to the south of Dhamtari are honeycombed with malguzari villages, and in the extreme south of the district there is a fine open plain at the head-waters of the Mahanadi. These portions are rather hilly, and many of the villages include nice stretches of good forests; but the open portion is practically bare of trees, except for a few minute patches of the old forest, which once covered the whole district, and the groves and roadside avenues which have been specially planted. The surface of the plain is as a rule gently undulating; the upper ridges are barely culturable, and these hard gravelly uplands are specially characteristic of Chhattisgarh.

3. The district covers the eastern half of the head-waters of the Mahanadi. The Mahanadi itself rises near Sihawa in the south of the district, and flows to the west into the Feudatory States, whence it re-enters the district near Dhamtari. From Dhamtari it pursues a northerly course till joined by the Sheonath on the Bilaspur border, from which point it turns due east, and forms the boundary of the district till it enters Bengal. The principal tributaries of the Mahanadi are the Paire and Jonk on the east, which pass for the most part through the zamindaris or Government forests. On the west, the only large tributary is the Sheonath which rises in the Drug district, and is joined by the Kharun, Jumunia and Kosri, as it pursues its course along the Raipur border. The Mahanadi, Sheonath, and Kharun, all flood rapidly, and leave large deposits of sand when the waters recede, so that those villages which get the full force of the flood contain large areas of almost unculturable soil along the river banks: on the other hand the back-waters of the flood leave deposits of very fine silt, that deposited by the Mahanadi being exceptionally fertile. The Kharun is already dammed near Raipur, in order to supply the town with drinking water. A proposal is also about to be submitted for using the surplus water of the Mahanadi for irrigating a large portion of the Raipur khalsa.

II.—POPULATION AND AGRICULTURAL CASTES.

4. The population of the Raipur khalsa was 816,158 in 1891; but owing to the famine, it fell to 770,665 or by 6 per cent in 1901. The loss of population was partly due to a very heavy death-rate, and a fall in the birth-rate, but to some extent also it was due to emigration, and most of the emigrants have now returned. Since 1901 the harvests have been fairly good, with the exception of 1902-03 and 1907-08; but to counterbalance these partial failures, there were really fine crops in 1903-04 and 1906-07. The population has now risen to 863,793, an increase of 93,038, or 12 per cent, in the course of ten years. The incidence of population to the total cropped area will be one human being to every 1.60 acres. The pressure of the rural population is, of course, lighter even than this.

5. The most important of the agricultural castes are the Kurmis, Telis and Chamars in the open country, and the Gonds in the jungle. The Kurmis are the best cultivators and next to them come the Telis. The Chamars are more slovenly and take very little trouble about their cattle; though I have found Chamars who had imported Berar cattle at considerable expense. As pointed out by Mr. Hewitt, in paragraph 111 of his report, the Satnami Chamars are not all of the caste of that name; but the orthodox Hindu looks down on them as if they were all leather workers, and would treat them accordingly if he dared. Some years ago there was very serious friction between the two divisions of the people, begun, it appears, by the insolence of the Satnami Guru, who wore the sacred thread, and paraded round the country mounted on an elephant. The Guru was murdered, and many of the Hindu malguzars started a campaign against the Chamars, who retaliated by refusal to pay rent, and by frequent acts of violence. One or two of the more violent of the malguzars lost their lives; and it was not till after the famine, when both parties were exhausted, that better relations were established. Since 1903 there have been no troubles between Hindu malguzars and Chamar tenants as such. These quarrels must have greatly intensified the effect of the famines, and some villages were wholly deserted. At present the percentage of tenants belonging to each caste is as follows:—



	Per cent.
Chamars	... 28
Telis	... 21
Kurmis	... 8
Gonds	... 10
Others	... 33

III.—COMMUNICATIONS, PRICES AND TRADE.

6. Raipur is connected with Calcutta and Nagpur by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and from Nagpur there is a branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which joins the main line at Bhusawal. The mail trains stop at the Bhatapara and Raipur stations within the district; and passenger trains stop at Raipur and Bhatapara, and also at Kumhari, Mandhar, Siliyari, Tilda, Huthiband and Nipania stations. The only stations at which any considerable goods traffic takes place are Raipur and Bhatapara. In addition to the main line, there is a narrow gauge line to Dhamtari, with a branch from Abhanpur to Rajim. The only stations which do any considerable goods traffic are Dhanitari and Rajim. Rajim lies to the east of the Mahanadi, and the railway formerly ended at Nawapara on the west bank; but now a temporary line is laid across the river bed in the open season.

7. The district is well supplied with roads. The Great-Eastern road enters the district at Kumhari, and runs through it from west to east. This road is metalled from Kumhari to Arang near the Mahanadi, and a very large stream of

cart traffic comes along this road to Raipur market. Raipur is connected with Bilaspur by road as well as railway ; and from the Raipur-Bilaspur road there are branch roads to Kharora, passing through Tilda railway station ; to Huthband station and to Lawan, passing through Bhatapara station and Baloda Bazaar. Raipur is also connected with Baloda Bazaar by a second route, which passes through Kharora and Pallari. To the south, Raipur is connected with Dhamtari by road as well as railway ; and there is a branch to Rajim from Abhanpur. From Rajim two roads diverge ; one to the east to Khrior and Kalahandi, the second to the south through Bindranawagarh to Deobagh. From Dhamtari two roads diverge ; one to Balod in the Drug district and to Kankar and Bastar, and the second to Sihawa, but this latter is incomplete, and frequently impassable.

8. The history of prices has been dealt with by Mr. Carey in paragraph 53 of his report, and by Mr. Blenkinsop in paragraphs 46—51 of his report on the Settlement of the Drug tahsil. Mr. Hewitt, unfortunately, says very little about prices. Mr. Carey did not spend much time on the subject either, as the enhancement of rents effected at his Settlement was very small. Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussain (who settled the west portion of the old Raipur district) says practically nothing on the subject. Mr. Blenkinsop has treated the subject at length. It is known that there was a severe famine in 1869, the result of short rainfall since 1867—69 ; and the decline in the exports in 1865-66 shown in Mr. Hewitt's table (page 80 of his report) points to some crop failure in that year also ; but Mr. Hewitt's tables show an expanding export in 1866-67 and a further expansion in 1867-68, years in which we know there were serious crop failures. The official prices of rice for these years are as follows :—

1865	...	... 17 seers per rupee.
1866	...	... Not known.
1867	...	... 24 seers.
1868	...	... 26 seers.

These figures are inconsistent with Mr. Fuller's theory (quoted by Mr. Carey) that the high prices up to 1869 were due largely to the American war. They must have been entirely due to crop failures ; for the volume of export increases with the fall in prices, instead of the prices rising in proportion to the increase in the exports. My personal opinion is that the prices must be wrong ; if they are correct, where did Mr. Hewitt get his standard of 40 seers per rupee for rice and wheat ? Again Mr. Blenkinsop shows conclusively in paragraph 47 of his report that if the figures in the official tables are correct, all trade from Raipur to Nagpur must have been at a loss from 1864 to 1868 ; yet the trade was going on all these years, in spite of very great natural difficulties and no inconsiderable dangers. I have discussed the question of prices with respectable malguzars and tenants in all parts of the Drug and Raipur khalsa, and the unvarying answer is that the price of unhusked rice was about five khandis per rupee just before Mr. Hewitt's Settlement ; it rose rapidly to about two khandis per rupee, which they consider the normal price for the period ; and that the famine of 1869 brought the price to 10 kathas per rupee, or $\frac{1}{5}$ of what the price was just before the commencement of Settlement. I think myself that it must be this famine price of 10 kathas per rupee to which Mr. Hewitt must be referring when he says that prices had risen twelve-fold between 1854 and 1869. Both Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Chisholm took 40 seers per rupee as their standard price for wheat and husked rice, but Mr. Chisholm remarked in paragraph 255 of his report that if the rate of 40 seers were maintained, his Settlement would be absurdly light ; in fact he did not believe that 40 seers was the normal price, but considerably above it.

9. In Mr. Hewitt's time Raipur was cut off from the rest of the world by a dense belt of forest and the only good road was that from Nagpur. In 1883 the railway reached Nandgaon, and in 1888 it reached Raipur. The price of husked rice, which had varied between 30 and 40 seers per rupee (except in 1878 to 1880, when prices were affected by famine conditions elsewhere), fell to 24 seers

per rupee, and three years later fell to 18·04 seers per rupee ; and it fluctuated between 18 and 21 seers per rupee till the famine period. In the famine of 1897 the price of rice was more than double what it had been two years previously, and the distress was very great : but the prices in 1869 were at least four times those of the preceding years, which shows how much the opening of the railway has mitigated the violence of famine.

10. The famine period is not of interest in this connection ; it terminates with the magnificent rice harvest of 1903-04, of which the people said that that they had neither seen, nor had their fathers told them of such a crop. In April 1904 prices were down to 18 seers per rupee, but this was only a temporary reversion to old prices. Though the rice crop of 1904-05 was fair, the price had risen to 15 seers by April 1905, and to 12 seers in November, though the crop of 1905-06 was again nearly normal. The crop of 1906-07 was excellent, but there was a failure in other parts of India, and the people made a lot of money, as the high prices continued. In 1907-08 the monsoon failed, and at one time the price was as high as 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. In 1908-09 the crop was fair, and the rice fell as low as 12·8 seers per rupee. This year, 1909-10, the crop was fair except in a few villages, but there were no circumstances in other parts of India to keep prices up, and the lowest price recorded this year up to date in the Raipur market is 15 seers per rupee. During these years the price of unhusked rice in the villages has varied roughly between six and eight kathas per rupee, except in 1904, when it fell to 10 kathas per rupee. I have adopted eight kathas per rupee as my standard for commuting grain payments into cash. For purposes of comparison with Mr. Hewitt's time, I propose to adopt this figure, eight kathas per rupee as my basis.

11. Even in 1906-07, a year which was specially favourable for the sowing of rabi crops, rice accounted for 66 per cent of the net cropped area of the district. Under these circumstances there is no great point in discussing the price of wheat and other crops. But I think it only reasonable to point out that whilst the price of exports has risen, the price of imports has fallen ; and that cloths, sugar and luxuries are cheaper than ever. There has been a rise in the price of cattle ; but the people are certainly buying better animals than formerly, and as the price of cattle at the first Settlement is doubtful, no useful comparison can be made. The most important feature of the Raipur district system of trade is the absence of Banias from the villages. Practically the whole of the carting, between the village and the large markets on the railways, is done by the tenants in their own carts, and in this way the tenants are saved the expenses of dealing through a middleman. Moreover, as they sell their grain in the open market, where there is a competition to purchase, instead of to a Bania in a village (where the competition is to sell), they get a fair price. Those tenants who are too poor to carry their own grain to the large markets, sell it in the small local bazaars taking it there in small quantities by head-loads, or in kawars ; these men get very nearly the same prices as are to be had in Raipur, for the tenants (who do carry on the carting) use their own carts, and so the actual cost of carting is an unknown quantity. The Tel's and Chamars of the open country, not content with the carrying trade of their own neighbourhood, frequently borrow large sums, and make long expeditions into the zamindaris in search of til, forest produce and tobacco ; or else hire out their carts to wealthy traders. It is an open question whether this perpetual journeying to and fro does not interfere with the agricultural improvement of the district ; it certainly wears out the cattle. But it has this advantage, that the Chhattisgarhi is a far more sophisticated person than he was in 1897 ; he has a very fair idea as to where he can get profitable work between Nagpur and the east coast ; finally, having got the grain traffic into his own hands, he is better off than formerly.

12. I gave below the exports in tons of rice, wheat and oil seeds from the principal stations of the Raipur district, and from Drug and Nandgaon stations for the years 1895 and 1903-1909. The reason for including Nandgaon and Drug is that a considerable volume of the Raipur grain trade at one time went to these stations, though I think none goes now, whereas some of the Drug wheat

trade still comes to Raipur down the old Bemetarra cart tracks, and also *via* the Simga-Kawardha road and the Nandghat-Bhatapara road. The figures have been applied to me by the courtesy of the Superintendent of Goods, Bengal-Nagpur Railway:—

Year.	Raipur District Stations.					Drug.			Nandgaon.					Total.			
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Oil seeds.	Total.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Oil seeds.	Total.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Oil seeds.	Total.		
1895	... 55,067	...	44,037	6,117	85,216	2,088	...	1,067	341	4,006	16,154	...	8,190	2,546	36,270	73,501	
1903	... 10,744	102	11,263	10,712	12,923	719	...	940	45	1,723	2,711	...	5,006	3,536	12,133	15,278	
1904	32,102	76	20,102	16,619	65,924	2,373	3	3,015	145	4,031	1,157	2	10,188	4,675	26,222	45,974	
1905	... 34,540	119	38,764	9,163	52,592	1,002	1	1,635	37	2,693	8,329	...	8,320	1,461	30,721	41,452	
1906	... 30,03	1,670	16,673	10,059	59,032	2,839	34	2,418	203	5,544	8,516	582	6,017	3,309	18,124	47,055	
1907	... 31,715	7,934	5,912	14,441	85,016	6,009	37	5,102	1,583	15,091	3,103	4,101	8,032	3,503	19,659	45,127	
1908	... 20,10	746	10,115	3,277	35,058	3,771	...	3,886	163	7,813	3,257	32	5,337	1,245	9,893	34,028	
1909	... 18,45	1,755	13,795	17,312	11,207	5,449	12	5,658	951	12,061	5,337	2	3,754	2,935	11,977	39,092	
															1,750	23,067	21,178
																65,346	

13. It will be seen that the best of recent years such as 1906-07 have never resulted in such a large export of rice as in 1895, which was the last of the good years before the famines, when the area under rice was largest. If we convert the paddy which was exported in 1907 into rice, we get about another 10,000, so that the total export was roughly 51,000 tons as against 73,507 tons in 1895. I must admit that the figures for 1907 are surprising to me, for the goods yards of the stations were stacked with sacks of rice which the railway was unable to deal with, and it seems curious that it should have been able to manage such a very much larger volume of export 12 years before. Considering that the rainfall in 1907-08 was insufficient, and that there was a partial failure of the rice crop, which necessitated considerable suspensions of rents and revenue, I think a considerable portion of the rice exported in 1908 must really belong to the 1906-07 crop: for the succeeding monsoon was fairly satisfactory, yet the rice exports of 1909 are only 39,092 tons as against 34,938 in 1908.

14. The wheat exports of 1895 were very small because the crop, though sown over a full area, suffered very severely from rust: since 1895 the wheat area has been much reduced, but since 1903-04, there has been a steady expansion, with the exception of 1907-08, in which year the full area could not be sown for want of moisture. In spite of the greatly reduced area under this crop the exports in 1905 were greater by nearly half than what they had been in 1895, whilst in 1904 and 1907 the exports of wheat were nearly as great as in 1895. Wheat is not consumed locally except by a very few people, and practically the whole crop is available for export.

15. The greater portion of the oil seeds grown in the district are also available for export. The linseed crop would appear to have suffered more severely than the wheat in 1894-95, for the exports of oil seeds only amount to 9,044 tons as against 21,459 tons in 1904 and 21,178 tons in 1909. As regards the figure for 1909 I think it includes a certain amount of til (*sesamum indicum*) of the previous year: the tenants of the open country had as usual gone into the zamindaris to purchase oil seeds in 1908, but when they returned they found that the price at head-quarters was lower than in the zamindaries, so those who could afford to do so, held up their stocks in the hope of better times.

16. As regards the proportion of the different exports which come from the area under report, I think nearly the whole of the wheat which is exported from the stations in the Raipur district is grown in the Drug district. I give below

a table showing the areas under wheat in the Drug district and the Raipur khalsa for each year since the districts were separated : —

Year.	Drug.			Raipur.
	Wheat area.	Wheat and gram area.	Total area.	Wheat area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1905-06	196,549	392	196,941	43,699
1906-07	206,319	386	206,705	44,377
1907-08	134,372	295	134,667	21,066
1908-09	147,562	513	148,075	26,701
1909-10	186,141	696	186,837	43,249

From the above we see that the avarage crop in Drug is 174,645 acres, whilst in Raipur it is only 35,780 acres, so that of the total area under wheat in the Drug district and Raipur khalsa (the zamindaris need not be considered in this respect as wheat is practically not grown) the Raipur khalsa contains 17 per cent, and I would not credit the tract with more than 17 per cent of the exports from the two districts, *i. e.*, an average of 3,940 tons per annum for the five years since the two districts were separated.

17. As regards rice ; in the old days, before the Dhamtari line was made, a considerable portion of the rice produced in the Dhamtari tahsil used to find its way to Nandgaon, but I do not think that any goes now. A small area of the Drug tahsil still sends its rice to Raipur, but the Drug market is growing in popularity ; moreover these imports from Drug will roughly counterbalance the exports from the Eastern portion of the district *via* Champa and other stations in the Bilaspur district, so that we can credit the rice exports from stations in Raipur to the Raipur district. I give below a statement showing the area under rice in the khalsa and zamindari portions of the district since 1905-06 :—

Year.	Khalsa.		Zamindari.
	Rice area.	Rice area.	
	Acres.	Acres.	
1905-06	876,609	387,608	
1906-07	889,339	399,884	
1907-08	911,633	412,762	
1908-09	922,289	423,572	
1909-10	961,515	459,502	

Since the formation of the present district the khalsa has on the average contained 69 per cent of the rice grown therein, and so the average export per annum from the khalsa during this period 1905-09 comes to 21,714 tons.

18. As in the case of rice, a certain amount of oil seeds produced in the Drug district is brought to Raipur and Bhatapara to be exported, but I think this is counterbalanced, as is the case with rice, by the oil seeds produced in the north-east portion of the Raipur district which are exported from the railway stations in the Bilaspur district, and I think we may roughly credit the Raipur district with all the oil seeds exported from stations in the district. But a large portion of the said oil seeds are produced in the zamindaris, and not in the

area under report. I give below a statement showing the area under oil seeds in the khalsa and zamindaris since 1906-07:—

Year.	Khalsa.		Zamindari.	
	Oil seed area.	Acres.	Oil seed area.	Acres.
1906-07	...	200,423	...	85,765
1907-08	...	94,395	...	67,091
1908-09	...	190,661	...	71,266
1909-10	...	180,591	...	87,358

On the average the khalsa grows 68 per cent of the crop, and therefore I would attribute at least 68 per cent of the exports to the tract under report—the average export from the district for these four years is 11,255 tons, and from the tract under report 7,653 tons.

IV.—POLITICAL AND FISCAL HISTORY.

19. The history of the district has been dealt with by Mr. Hewitt in paragraphs 46 to 96 of his report, and by Mr. Carey in paragraph 8 of his report; and those interested in the antiquities of Raipur should read Mr. Hewitt's account. It is, however, long and I think a short résumé will be all that is now necessary.

20. For centuries Chhattisgarh was ruled by a Rajput family called the Hai-hai-bansis, whose head-quarters were at Ratanpur, with a junior branch at Raipur. In 1741 the Marathas invaded the country and conquered it almost without a blow. Of the Hai-hai bansi system of administration practically nothing is known; but of the Maratha rule we know a good deal. The revenue of each village was altered each year, every possible pic being squeezed out of the tenants. To quote Colonel Agnew (who was Superintendent of Chhattisgarh from 1818 to 1825, when the Nagpur kingdom was under British rule) the country presented "one uniform scene of plunder and oppression uninfluenced by any considerations but that of collecting by whatever means the largest amount of revenue possible." And not only did the Marathas oppress the peaceful villagers themselves, they were unable to protect them from the wild forest tribes. In 1818, when the British took over the management of the country after Appaji's rebellion, the petty zamindar of Sonakhan had conquered some 300 villages, and the Binjwar raiders had rendered the north portion of the khalsa almost uninhabitable.

21. Colonel Agnew forced the zamindar to disgorge his gains, and ruled the country justly and firmly till 1825 and the succeeding Superintendent continued his policy till 1830, when the country was handed back to the Marathas. Colonel Agnew retained the system of annual settlements, but he took care that they should be fairer, and he reduced the number of purgannahs from 27 to 9, with a corresponding reduction of the officials who would make a living out of the people. During the seven years of his administration, the revenue of Chhattisgarh rose from Rs. 3,31,470 to Rs. 4,03,224 or by more than 21 per cent.

22. In 1830 Chhattisgarh was handed back to the Marathas as the Raja had attained his majority. The reforms instituted by Colonel Agnew were maintained by the Maratha government, and the revenue continued to expand, so that in 1855 (the year after the Bhonsla kingdom had lapsed to the British) the revenue of old Raipur district alone was Rs. 2,78,536 Company's rupees. But the Binjhars continued their raids in the north of the khalsa, which remained in a very poor and backward condition till the suppression of the Sonakhan zamindary, 1857. The zamindar who was in jail at the time the Mutiny broke out and attempted to start a rebellion; but he got no support; even his relatives turned against him and he was caught and hanged.

23. The condition of Raipur when handed over to the British finally in 1854 was as follows :—

There were no proper means of communication with the outer world, the district being shut in by a dense belt of forest. The country itself was in a most backward condition, and though there were large stocks of grain there was little or no cash, so much so that, as one old man told me, people would go miles to look at a rupee. Lastly the northern portions of the district were in a very deteriorated condition owing to the raid spoken of above. The restoration of order, and the opening up of the communications worked like a charm, and in a few years a very large enhancement of revenue was imposed without causing any hardship.

24. The earliest settlements of Chhattisgarh under British rule were triennial and the successive assessments were as follows :—

				Rs.
1855-1857	...	...	...	2,78,536
1858-1860	...	...	...	3,11,193
1861-1862	...	...	...	3,17,820

In 1863 preparations were made for a regular settlement, the assessment of 1861-62 being prolonged till the revised revenue could be announced. The work was begun by Lieutenant Ducat till Mr. Hewitt's arrival in December 1864, and the latter officer carried the settlement operations to their completion in 1869. The settlement consisted of three portions: the survey, the grant of proprietary rights, and the revision of the revenue assessment. Judging by the village maps, which I have had to look up in boundary dispute, the survey was very careful, though done at a great pace. During 6 years 9,648 square miles were measured, though the average staff was only 85 men, most of whom had been locally trained.

25. The grant of proprietary rights requires some notice. I have referred above to the backward condition of the north portion of the khalsa. In 1828 one Manohar Sao, Bania, was given a clearance lease of the Tarenga l'aqa on a nominal revenue, the understanding being that he should finance any one who was willing to settle in the tract, and could take what rent he could get out of such settlers. This was the first of the Tahutdaris, but in 1843 another Bania obtained a similar grant of the Siripur l'aqa, and in 1848 Pila Sao, Bania, and his three brothers, Chungu Sao, Jodhrai and Parineshwar Sao (who had made their fortunes as Government servants), obtained the grant of the Lawan purgannah. The Tarenga Tahutdari contains at present 143 villages, and the old Siripur Tahutdari contained 42 villages, but Lawan contained 336 villages. Subsequently in 1858, Pila Sao obtained grants of the Tahutdaris of Sihawa and Khallari, but the size of these is not known. The Tarenga Tahutdari was at that time in the Bilaspur district, and the Bilaspur Settlement Officer, Mr. Chisholm, was of the opinion that such large estates were in themselves good. He therefore did his best to have the Tahutdari retained, and though the orders were that the villages of the estate should be settled on ordinary malguzari tenure, the Tahutdar was given either full or partial rights in every single village. Mr. Hewitt, who was a Bengal Civilian, had quite other views; he was easily able to show that the Tahutdars of the Raipur district had done very little indeed; and that if they had lost grain and money, they had obtained very good interest on it. The Siripur Tahutdar was given full proprietary rights in 31, and superior rights in 7, out of his 42 villages; and the Lawan Tahutdar obtained 24 villages in full right, with superior proprietary rights in 90 more, out of an estate of 336 villages. In Khallari and Sihawa Pila Sao got absolutely nothing.

26. Not only were the rights of the malguzars recorded, but enquiries were made into the rights of the tenants. These latter were compelled by the custom of lakhabhata, or periodical re-distribution of the village area amongst the villagers, which made it almost impossible for any man to hold the same land for 12 years, and so qualify for occupancy rights. To prevent old tenants being injured, it was ruled that the tenants' rights in land formerly held passed to land taken in exchange for it. The origin of lakhabhata is unknown,

but its purpose was to ensure that each cultivator had a fair share of every kind of soil in the village, and in villages where the soil changed rapidly, it led to an exceedingly minute sub-division of the land, and to a great extent accounts for the very small size of the fields in Chhattisgarh.

27. The revenue of the Raipur khalsa, as it stands at present, I estimate at Rs. 1,70,667, and the enhancement at the time of the first settlement effected by Messrs. Hewitt and Chisholm was Rs. 1,33,887, or 78 per cent, raising the revenue to Rs. 3,04,524. To a great extent the very large enhancement was the result of the abolition of the Tahuidaris; thus the revenue of the Lawan purgannah paid by Pila Sao was Rs. 8,386, whereas Mr. Hewitt fixed it at Rs. 41,433. Some anticipations were expressed that such a heavy enhancement would not be accepted by the people; but the soundness of Mr. Hewitt's judgment was proved, when the revised settlement was quietly accepted, and that, too, in years of scanty rainfall, which terminated in a very serious famine in 1869.

28. Mr. Hewitt's settlement was for 20 years. He simply announced the revenue, and left the villages to distribute the burden amongst themselves; and as the previous rents are not known we have no idea what rent enhancement, if any, took place. At the second settlement, however, the question of fixing tenants' rents was also taken up. This settlement was on the soil unit system on which all subsequent malguzari settlements in the Central Provinces have been made. The system is described at length in the Settlement Code, and in Mr. Carey's report, paragraph 107; and there is no point in spending any further time over it. The result of the second settlement (1885-89) was to enhance rents by about 14 per cent. There had, however, been a very large expansion of cultivation, and to some extent the malguzars themselves had forced up the rent-rate since the first settlement; so that the revenue of the present district was raised from Rs. 3,04,524 to Rs. 5,36,501 or by 76 per cent. The portion of the district which lay in the old Raipur district was settled by Messrs. Kennedy and Carey the greater portion of the work being done by the latter officer. The portions which have been transferred from Bilaspur were settled by Rai Bahadur Purshottam Dass.

29. The Railway from Bombay reached Nandgaon in 1883, and Raipur in 1888; in 1892 through communications with Calcutta were opened. A great increase in prosperity was reasonably to be expected, but unfortunately bad seasons intervened. It is true that this district, being mostly a rice growing tract, escaped more lightly in the early nineties than the wheat-growing districts of the north; but I found in many black soil villages of the Baloda-Bazar tahsil that the people attributed their failure to withstand the famines of 1897 and 1900 to the fact that they had taken to sowing wheat in large areas just when the rust years commenced. But in 1895-96 the monsoon was not good, and the light rice and millets suffered; and in 1896-1897 the monsoon, which had begun very well, practically came to an end in August, and there was a very serious famine over the whole district, except the rich black soil plain of Dhamtari. In 1900 there was another very severe famine, the crop failure being more serious than in 1896-97; but experience had been gained; revenue was freely remitted, and relief was lavishly distributed. In 1902-03 the monsoon was again unsatisfactory and serious trouble was anticipated; but the people also seem to have learned experience; they knew where labour was to be had and the attendance at relief works was small. In 1907-08 the monsoon was again short and some anxiety was felt; but timely suspension of rents and revenue was all that was found necessary. It must, of course, be remembered that the harvests of the preceding years had been good and that of 1906-07 exceptionally good; but I think it can safely be said that the famines have at least had the excellent effect of toughening the moral fibre of the Chhattisgarhi.

30. After the famine of 1897, a start was made with the re-settlement of the district, Mr. Carey's settlement having been made for 12 years only.

Mr. E. R. K. Blenkinsop was appointed Settlement Officer, and he commenced work in Drug. Unfortunately the famine in 1900 and the distress in 1903 prevented his re-settling more than the Drug tahsil, which is now included in the Drug district.

V.—AGRICULTURE.

31. In paragraphs 29 to 46 of his Settlement Report Mr. Carey gives a very careful account of the system of agriculture in Raipur. The chief point to notice is that practically the whole of the rice is sown broadcast, and not transplanted, so that an excessive amount of seed is used, and the outturn is rather poor. Efforts are now being made to introduce transplantation, and though the progress up to date has not been very rapid, I think there will be a great change as soon as settlement operations are at an end.

A second point to notice is the system of double cropping practised in this district: it is called utera. The rice land is not re-ploughed in order to sow spring crops, but the seed is scattered in the slush of the rice fields whilst the rice is still standing, so that the only expense to be incurred is the cost of the seed. The outturn of crops so sown is about half that of similar crops sown in properly ploughed land.

In other respects the system of agriculture does not differ materially from that in other parts of the provinces, though it is somewhat more slovenly on the whole, but in this respect I think the people are slowly improving: the embankments of rice fields are much better kept than of old, and I think the average number of ploughings given to wheat land is nearer to 4 than 3, whereas Mr. Carey says it was in his time nearer to 2 than 3. I have never questioned a tenant who would admit he had ploughed his land for wheat less than 4 times, though for minor rabi crops they are certainly content with less.

32. I give below a statement showing the principal crops sown in the district, and the areas under each, at last Settlement, at attestation, and in 1909-10. Attestation was spread over the years 1904-05 to 1907-08, and so the statistics are a poor guide to the normal condition of the district, specially as in 1904-05 the recovery from the famines was by no means complete, and in 1907-08 there was a short rainfall, which made it impossible to sow large areas of land with rabi crops in the Raipur and Mahasamund tahsils which were under attestation in that year. 1909-10 was a fairly good year, and shows what the normal cropping of the district is likely to be for the next few years at any rate, though I think we can anticipate a large addition to the area under wheat:—

	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Linseed.	Kodow, tu and raihar.	Mung urad.	Til.	Others.	Total.	Area double cropped.	Net cropped area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At Settlement ...	100,580	851,553	1,783	178,449	96,441	...	186	259,574	1,458,375	189,603	1,308,772
At present, i. e. in years of attestation.	31,723	380,008	486	143,080	155,815	...	25,976	302,801	1,540,499	195,647	1,344,842
At present, i. e. in years of 1909-10.	43,247	951,481	...	142,446	130,910	168,679	...	239,810	1,686,573	303,550	1,383,023

33. Rice covers 70 per cent of the net cropped area, and is by far the most important crop in the district; in fact the character of the season is judged almost entirely by this crop alone. The area under rice in 1909-10 was 13 per cent higher than at settlement, and the increase of 110,128 acres under this crop has more than counterbalanced the falling off of 57,342 acres under wheat, which in 1909-10 covered only 3 per cent of the net cropped area. The history of wheat in this district is rather interesting. The crop was not a very

popular one even in Mr. Carey's time, for it only covered 8 per cent of the occupied area. However the wheat boom of the early nineties affected Raipur also, and for a few years there was a rapid rise in the area under this crop, so much so that in a very large village like Palleri the wheat area in 1894-95 was nearly equal to the rice area. Unfortunately, owing to the change in the district boundaries, figures for these years are not available, so that I am unable to say to what extent the wheat area did actually expand in the present Raipur district, but I think the expansion was confined to the tracts now included in the Simga, Lawan and Pallari groups of the Baloda-Bazaar tahsil and the upper portion of the Mahanadi group of the Raipur tahsil. Unfortunately the expansion coincided very closely with a series of years in which rust was prevalent and the crop of 1894-95 seems to have been an almost complete failure (see statistics of wheat exports in paragraph 14), and the reduction of the area under wheat was even more rapid and more serious than the expansion had been. This is a matter which has to be borne in mind in considering the collapse of such fertile tracts as the Lawan purgannah in the famines: the resources of the people had already been largely exhausted before the real famines came upon them. The only other important crops are kodon (which includes kodon sown with rahar or tur) 9 per cent and linseed 10 per cent of the net cropped area.

34. Continuing to refer to the figures for 1909-10, we find the net cropped area has increased by 84,251 acres or 6 per cent since settlement, whilst the total cropped area, owing to the increase in utera sowings, has risen by 198,198 acres or 13 per cent since settlement. These figures are decidedly satisfactory, but at a testation the results were by no means so pleasing and the net cropped area was found to have actually fallen since settlement over the district as a whole. Considering that re-settlement commenced in the Dhamtari tahsil in 1904-05, and did not reach Baloda-Bazaar till 1906-07, this was decidedly disappointing; and though there was a strong suspicion that the failure of the district to recover was due to deliberate retardation on the part of the malguzars, yet sufficient grounds for acting firmly on this suspicion did not exist, and in consequence much caution was exercised in enhancing rents in the Baloda-Bazaar and Raipur tahsils. At announcement ample proof was forthcoming that there had been such deliberate retardation, and some conspicuous examples of sudden recovery after announcement are given in paragraph 43. Fortunately the malguzars did not know that they had to wait till after announcement to be safe, so that they had in the end to pay revenue on the land they had just broken up from waste.

35. I give below a statement taken from Revenue Book Circular IV-4 showing the average outturns per acre of each crop:—

Rice unhusked.				Wheat.	Gram.	Kodon-kutki.	Linseed.	Til.
Transplanted.		Broadcast.						
Irrigated.	Dry.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Dry.	Dry.	Dry.	Dry.	Dry.
1,600	1,000	1,500	820	600	450	550	200	150

As mentioned above the outturn of crops sown as utera is about half what it would be if they had been sown in prepared land.

36. The question of cultivating profits is a very difficult one, and I am afraid my estimate must be very much a matter of guess work. The method I have pursued is as follows. I have divided up the more important portions of the district into homogenous blocks, and have worked out for each of these the areas under each crop, and old and new fallow, and then calculated the percentages of these areas on the occupied area: we thus obtain the percentage of each crop sown per acre of a holding, and by multiplying these percentages by the standard outturn given above, we arrive at the average gross outturn per

acre : by applying the current prices to these outturns we get the price of the average gross outturn of an acre for each tract.

37. But when we come to the cost of cultivation we are met by very serious, and to my mind, hopeless difficulties. The only constant item is seed grain, every thing else fluctuates : for years on a man may be able to go on with the same pair of bullocks, and then may suddenly lose them both, and the same uncertainty applies to everything else. I have therefore avoided all detailed calculations of an agriculturist's expenditure, and have arrived at my conclusions by the following line of argument.

38. Those tenants who keep a farm labourer (locally called sonjhia), pay him by giving him a share of the gross produce amounting to one-fourth. Now it seems to me most unlikely that the tenant will pay his servant a larger share than he gets himself. Secondly, it is a common thing to sublet land on adhia. Now this system is as follows: the lessor is responsible for half the seed only, the lessee is responsible for the whole of the balance of the cost of cultivation : the produce is divided equally. It is true such leases are for one year only, but surely it is absurd to suppose any one would ever take up such a lease unless he was almost certain to make some profit : such leases are only taken up by poor tenants who do not keep sonjhias, so we are not concerned with the sonjhia's wages ; and I think we can conclude that the average net produce, after paying all expenses of cultivation, for a man working with his own hands, must be at least $\frac{1}{3}$ of the gross produce. In the case of a man who keeps sonjhias I put the net profits at $\frac{1}{4}$ of the gross produce—a half share is too high, and $\frac{1}{8}$ is too near to the sonjhias' wages. Out of these net profits the tenants have to pay their rent, and the dues of the village servants, and also have to feed themselves and their families.

39. The district I have divided into the following blocks :—

- (1) the Baloda Bazar tahsil, except the portion beyond the Mahanadi ;
- (2) the Mahanadi and Karun Valley groups of the Raipur tahsil ;
- (3) the ridge groups of the Raipur tahsil ;
- (4) the open country of the Dhamtari tahsil ;
- (5) the Rajim and Belsonda groups of the Mahasamund tahsil.

The balance I have left out as being not sufficiently homogenous for this purpose, and also because in the jungly portions of the district the tenants make a considerable portion of their income out of lac, etc.

The statement below gives the average net profit per acre for each of the blocks noted above :—

- (a) for a man who keeps sonjhias ;
- (b) for a tenant who works with his own hands and does not keep sonjhias :—

		Man without sonjhias			Man with sonjhias.			
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
(1) Baloda-Bazar <i>cis</i> Mahanadi	0	7	0	5	14	5
(2) Mahanadi and Karun Valley groups	7	12	7	4	13	11
(3) Ridge groups of Raipur	6	15	4	4	5	7
(4) Dhamtari open country	12	14	10	8	1	3
(5) Rajim and Belsonda groups	10	15	2	6	13	5

The statistics on which these figures are based are those of attestation, and therefore the estimate for the Mahanadi and Karun Valley groups, and the Belsonda and Rajim groups are too low, because in these groups rabi crops are very important (either as utera, or as ordinarily sown), and in the year of attestation (1907-08) the rainfall was short, and so the area under rabi crops was very seriously reduced. The profits in Rajim-Belsonda should normally be very nearly the same as in the open country of Dhamtari, whereas the statement shows them as being 15 per cent less. I think to arrive at anything like a correct estimate of cultivating profits in the Mahanadi and Karun Valley groups we must add

at least this percentage to the figures given in the statement above, and the approximately correct profits per acre will be as follow:—

Group.	Man without sonjhia.	Man with sonjhia.
Rajim-Belsonda	As in Dhamtari. Rs. a. p. 9 2 8
Mahanadi and Karun Valley	Rs. a. p. 5 10 3

In support of the above I should point out that 22 per cent of the occupied area was new fallow at attestation in these groups, though they are black soil groups, and this new fallow land should have been under rabi crops.

40. The vast majority of the tenants are men who do their own field work, for tenants of high castes, such as Brahman and Rajput, are hardly known in the district. The common agricultural castes such as Kurmis, Telis, and Chamar do not hesitate to work with their own hands, and would only employ sonjhias if they had more land than they and their own families could conveniently manage, in which case they would keep a sonjhia for the extra land, and the sonjhia's wages would only be paid on the produce of that extra land. For all practical purposes we should look to the profits of the man who works with his own hands as a guide to the leniency of the present settlement.

41. In very few villages are a full staff of village servants to be found, but, in practically all, the tenants have to pay the following dues:—

Lohar	2 8 0	per plough or	0 1 8	per acre.
Kotwar	1 4 0	"	0 0 10	"
Grazier	2 8 0	"	0 1 8	"
Total ...	6 4 0	"	0 4 2	"

The Nai is paid for work done in cash: nearly all tenants wash their own clothes.

The average rent per acre for each of the blocks is as follows:—

	At attestation.		As now fixed.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(1) Baloda Bazaar <i>cis</i> Mahanadi	0 9 7	0 11 10
(2) Mahanadi and Karun Valley groups	0 11 0	0 13 8
(3) Raipur talsil ridge groups	0 10 0	0 12 4
(4) Dhamtari open country	0 12 9	1 0 2
(5) Rajim-Belsonda groups	0 12 11	0 15 10

If we add these sums to payments to be made to village servants, we find that each tenant who works with his own hands ought to have the following amounts per acre, on which to feed and clothe himself and his family for the future, *i. e.*, according to rents now fixed:—

	Rs. a. p.
(1) Baloda Bazaar <i>cis</i> mahanadi portion	... 8 7 0
(2) Mahanadi and Karun Valley groups	... 8 0 10
(3) Raipur talsil ridge groups	... 5 14 10
(4) Dhamtari open country	... 11 10 6
(5) Rajim-Belsonda groups	... 11 10 10

42. I now give a table showing the rainfall at each of the raingauges maintained at talsil head-quarters from 1890-91 to 1909-10; the figures for previous years are to be found in Mr. Carey's Settlement Report, paragraph 12: I have followed him in dividing the year into four portions. The Singa talsil was abolished in 1905 and from that year onwards the figures are for the Baloda-Bazaar raingauge, and not Singa: I also give the figures for the Kukurdih and Khaira-Datan raingauges for the years 1904-05 onwards, as these two stations are in the Lalon purgannah, which is considered the weak spot of the district by some authorities.

Table showing the rainfall of each of the raingauges maintained

Periods of Rainfall.	Raipur.					Dham	
	1st June to 31st August.	September and October.	November, December and January.	1st February to 31st May.	Total.	1st June to 31st August.	
1890-91	30.00	8.14	11.69	44.00	30.12
1891-92	38.24	16.32	...	55.00	33.87
1892-93	35.92	9.83	3.81	53.54	36.40
1893-94	35.26	23.53	1.64	48.83	34.65
1894-95	35.80	10.83	3.59	53.06	41.70
1895-96	30.19	11.38	1.41	43.35	32.72
1896-97	44.49	5.73	1.91	54.93	41.83
1897-98	24.55	10.54	...	36.83	20.74
1898-99	30.77	10.73	1.03	45.03	34.37
1899-00	12.34	9.60	1.56	23.97	17.08
1900-01	24.09	19.68	1.69	60.43	32.17
1901-02	36.72	7.14	...	44.77	33.83
1902-03	14.38	8.98	1.13	24.94	20.58
1903-04	35.56	15.19	1.75	43.53	36.81
1904-05	30.43	11.71	1.42	43.74	32.57
1905-06	23.09	19.43	...	48.01	27.19
1906-07	27.08	11.03	2.07	44.58	38.39
1907-08	34.45	10.74	1.65	46.88	36.16
1908-09	31.41	10.98	...	49.93	34.66
1909-10	38.72	0.60	3.47	40.93	29.62

at talsil head-quarters from 1890-91 to 1909-10.

Talsil.				Simga and Baloda-Bazar.					
September and October.	November, December and January.	1st February to 31st May.	Total.	1st June to 31st August.	September and October.	November, December and January.	1st February to 31st May.	Total.	
16'64	2'18	6'06	20'80	47'18	12'83	1'38	3'93	65'31	
16'70	...	1'15	50'72	72'50	16'10	...	1'10	49'10	
13'71	2'39	5'30	57'85	32'02	8'63	1'78	2'93	45'56	
27'55	1'40	1'59	63'70	35'88	21'82	1'58	1'41	56'18	
13'12	1'97	1'66	57'85	41'37	10'52	1'89	1'84	55'57	
15'75	1'32	1'09	49'78	37'57	7'00	1'35	...	44'93	
2'96	...	4'52	53'61	42'61	4'63	2'63	3'40	53'26	
37'31	...	1'54	39'49	35'21	15'46	1'03	1'56	49'36	
13'67	...	1'77	48'71	36'34	13'16	1'63	1'47	36'99	
13'35	1'43	3'35	36'30	16'50	13'75	1'57	1'77	37'59	
34'54	1'04	8'53	76'27	27'26	15'98	1'67	4'69	59'00	
6'15	...	1'46	39'80	24'59	8'68	1'01		33'60	
6'79	1'26	2'45	30'08	22'13	5'40	1'03	2'13	29'71	
16'60	1'77	1'16	45'34	35'90	13'93	1'44	1'7	51'05	
11'71	1'13	4'94	50'33	36'15	8'57	1'07	4'63	50'49	
17'02	...	3'63	47'83	20'66	16'03	...	4'49	48'06	
				Baloda Bazar.					
17'83	1'78	5'98	53'58	21'03	14'20	1'75	3'14	48'22	
14'60	1'15	1'58	52'49	35'87	11'37	1'83	1'87	49'54	
11'63	...	5'97	53'36	44'74	13'17	1'05	6'60	65'0	
5'93	2'17	1'93	38'64	25'99	9'37	1'85	1'90	46'13	

Table showing the rainfall at each of the raingauges maintained

Period of Rainfall.	Mahasamund.					Total.	1st June to 31st August.
	1st June to 31st August.	September and October.	November, December and January.	1st February to 31st May.			
1890-91
1891-92
1892-93
1893-94
1894-95
1895-96
1896-97
1897-98
1898-99
1899-00
1900-01
1901-02
1902-03
1903-04
1904-05
1905-06	25.22
1906-07	...	41.58	43.28	1.56	3.01	56.33	30.70
1907-08	...	41.93	5.01	1.65	1.62	53.91	40.70
1908-09	...	37.81	12.01	...	6.00	55.82	46.82
1909-10	...	37.55	7.49	2.25	2.15	43.24	34.92

at Tahsil head-quarters from 1890 to 1909-10.—(Concl'd.)

43. Now the averages for the different tahsils in Mr. Carey's report are as follows:—

		Inches.
Raipur	...	51.43
Dhamtari	...	48.07
Simga	...	41.74

The Simga average is much the lowest and in the three years 1886—89 the rainfall at this station is shown as—

		Inches.
1886-87	...	24.01
1887-88	...	29.97
1888-89	...	25.26

Whereas the great famine of 1869 had been preceded by the following seasons:—

		Inches.
1867-68	...	27.93
1868-69	...	25.30

But in these two years the rains practically ceased at the end of July, whereas in three years 1886 to 1889 there was some rain in September and October: but if the figures are correct, then the crops in the neighbourhood of Simga must have been very poor for those three years, and it is not surprising to find Mr. Carey putting the average profits of cultivation in Simga at Rs. 2.8.0 per acre as against Rs. 3.8.0 per acre in Raipur and Rs. 4.8.0 per acre in Dhamtari though the portion of the Simga tahsil settled by him was considerably richer in soils than the Raipur tahsil* :—

	Kanhar.	Dorsa.	Matasi.	Bhata and kackhar.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Raipur Khalsa	...	21	33	35
Simga (regularly settled)	...	24	38	27

If the summarily settled portion of Simga were included its superiority would be much more marked. However since 1890 the Simga tahsil raingauge has a better record than the one at Raipur. The lowest figure at Simga is 29.71 inches in 1902-03 and even in that year the rainfall in September and October was 5.40 inches; and in 1899-1900 the rainfall at Simga was 31.59 inches as against 23.97 inches at Raipur, which is the smallest rainfall on record in the district since the raingauges were first maintained. Again in 1902-03 the Raipur rainfall was only 24.9, and the Raipur average since 1890 is only 45.44 as compared to an average of 48.12 for Simga and Baloda-Bazaar. If we turn to the Lawan purgannah, the average rainfall at Kukurdih since 1904 has been 47.94 inches, and at Khaira-Datan 43.36. The low average at Khaira-Datan is due to an extraordinarily low rainfall in 1906-07 (35.30 inches); but this was remarkably well distributed, and the crop was one of the best on record—the longest break was eight days. It seems to me that there is nothing in the figures since 1890 to justify the reputation which the Simga tahsil as a whole and the Lawan purgannah in particular used to have: for that matter a very large portion of the old Lawan purgannah was in the old Raipur tahsil though I think the whole has now been included in the present Baloda-Bazaar tahsil. What tended to perpetuate the bad reputation of the tract was the deteriorated condition of the villages held by some very influential men in the said tract, notably those of Fazle Karim and Balkrishna Rao Lakhe, both of whom were Honorary Magistrates at Raipur, and the latter of whom at one time took the

* Classification according to Mr. Carey.

lead in municipal matters. Unfortunately, whatever their virtues as citizens of Raipur, these two were remarkably bad landlords, and Mr. Lakhe himself admitted to me that his tenants had been deliberately got rid of, and the villages kept waste, in order to obtain a light settlement: unluckily for him, settlement operations were postponed, and he was unable to hold out, and lost nearly the whole of his estate. Other men followed his example, and there were enough deteriorated villages in the tract to give it a most wretched appearance. The flourishing condition of the other villages in the immediate neighbourhood of these deteriorated villages led me to suspect that the state of affairs was not entirely due to an uncertain rainfall, and the remarkable recovery the said villages made immediately attestation was over has convinced me that I was right. I give in the foot-note below some of the most remarkable instances:—

No.	Name of village.	Cultivated area at		
		Attestation.	Announcement.	Percentage.
1	Datan	... 1,178	2,253	+ 91
2	Balodi	... 603	1,211	+ 101
3	Tila	... 366	514	+ 46
4	Deori	... 400	575	+ 44
5	Sundri	... 495	577	+ 42
6	Bortara	... Nil.	163	+ 163

44. But what is the most remarkable about the rainfall of the district is the partiality of the individual storms, and the great variations between the rainfall of neighbouring villages, e.g., Kurkurdih and Baloda Bazaar are about three miles apart, but in 1908-09 the rainfall at Baloda Bazar was 65.06 inches, whilst at Kukurdih it was only 55.97 inches: in 1907-08 it was 49.54 at Baloda-Bazar, and 53.37 at Kukurdih. As pointed out above, the rainfall at Raipur was very short in the famine years: yet the people of the villages along the Kharum, which flows within a few miles of Raipur, tell me they had quite good rainfall during 1896-97 and in some cases speak of a Re. 0.12-0 crop that year; and this is not a subject which the people are given to exaggerating. With so few raingauges, and such a vast expanse of country, it is almost impossible to form any conclusions worth considering though now that the Irrigation Department have set up raingauges at all their tanks, we may be able in future to get some statistics of real value. But I think we are justified in concluding that the nearer a place is to jungle and hills, such as Dhamtari or Mahasamund, the better and more consistent the rainfall will be. For this reason, I think, the Lawn purgannah should be superior to the country round Raipur, as it is bounded on the east by a large extent of forest-clad hills, whilst there are several small patches of jungle scattered up and down the tract itself. I should also be inclined to say that the villages along the main streams such as the Mahanadi, Sheonath and Kharum have fairly regular rainfall owing to the tendency of small storms to follow the course of rivers; and would adduce the record of the villages on the Kharum as an argument in favour of this: but on the other hand Simga is actually on the Sheonath, and the group of villages to the north of Simga are very deteriorated, though this may be due to other causes, the tenants being mainly Chamars.

Soil Classification.

45. The soils of the district are as follows:—

Kanhar.	Bhata.
Dorsa.	Pal Kachar.
Matasi.	Patpar Kachar.
Kap.	

The soils in the Sihawa plain are called by these names; but as they are of *gneiss* origin, whereas the open country contains no *gneiss* at all, the classification is certainly incorrect; however the people use these names, and they have

accordingly been adopted by the Settlement Department. The Sihawa plain is very small, and rents are exceedingly low, so that no great damage can have been done.

Kanhar.—Is a black clay. It is very retentive of moisture, and is far the best wheat soil in the district. As a rice soil, it is apt to suffer from water-logging; but as it grows excellent second crops, it is certainly the most valuable soil in the district.

Dorsa.—Is a mixture of kanhar and matasi. It is a very good rice soil, but only gives a moderate outturn of wheat, or utera.

Matasi.—Is a yellow soil. It is not retentive of moisture, but with heavy rainfall it gives far better outturns of rice than any other soil. It cannot grow a second crop, and when unembanked it is fit for little more than kodon, and requires long resting fallows. There are several kinds of matasi: the best is that derived from sandstone, and the worst really consists of nothing but the fine particles of the *bhata* washed down into the rice fields by the rains: after some years of manuring and cultivation, these take a yellow colour, and become hardly distinguishable from other matasi. The best matasi is called *dudhia* because of its milky appearance.

Bhata.—Is a very poor detritus of laterite. It frequently consists of little but small pebbles; it never has much consistency, and retains hardly any moisture. It will grow very heavy crops of kodon and til every third or fourth year if the rainfall is heavy. In the nineties a certain amount of bhata was put under rice, but these fields have now been abandoned.

Pal Kachar.—Is a rich brown silt found on the banks of rivers and large nalas. It is excellent for garden crops or rabi.

Patpar Kachar.—Is the term used for the land beside rivers which has been partially spoilt by sand. It is good for garden crops if there is plenty of irrigation, and rice is occasionally grown; the rice is very poor.

Kap. Is the name of the silt in the back waters of the Mahanadi. It has been brought down from the gneiss hills round Sihawa, and is wonderfully fertile: it will grow a full crop of wheat after a cropping of heavy rice.

46. When kanhar and dorsa contain limestones, they are called gurri. The tenants do not consider that the limestones make much difference to rabi crops; but their opinion on this point is not of much value, as they pay very little attention to rabi cultivation. There is, however, no doubt that the limestones seriously affect the rice crop, and so a distinction has to be made in these soils. In the old days it was the custom to class kanhar gurri as dorsa, in order to have as few soil classes as possible; but Mr. Blenkinsop pointed out the necessity of following the terminology of the people; and when I began to classify land myself, I separated kanhar gurri from dorsa. The amalgamation of the two soils had this further disadvantage:—That it vitiated all crop experiments; in dealing with those made in the past one can never be sure that one is looking at the result of an experiment in true dorsa or in inferior kanhar. Mr. Blenkinsop had advocated the abolition of the second class of dorsa, as a thing not understood by the people; but I found that by calling it gurri dorsa instead of dorsa II, I was able to make the people understand what I was driving at.

If the ground was very stony (as such soft soils are likely to become when on a sharp slope), it was classified by me as *gotarri*, i. e., stony, a simple Hindi word which any cultivator could understand. This enabled me to abolish two position classes used by Messrs. Carey and Blenkinsop, namely, *tikra*, as opposed to *gohari mamuli*, and *bharkela*; this will be referred to when I deal with position classing.

I found it necessary to introduce intermediate classes, such as dorsa kanhar, dorsa matasi, bhata matasi, because on the long gentle slopes found in Chhattisgarh a restricted soil classification results in too sudden variations of the factors. It also simplifies soil classification; for though an inspector may find it easy to say when matasi has actually become dorsa, or when

dorsa has finally become matasi, the difficulty is to decide what is to be done with the intermediate strip, which is frequently very wide. It was owing to the hints given in Mr. Blenkinsop's Settlement Report that I was able to modify the work in office, the volume of which had forced Mr. Blenkinsop to contract his soil classification in every way. This subject will be further explained when dealing with the progress of Settlement operations (paragraphs 67 and 68).

47. There are several other terms in use amongst the people, the exact meaning of which (if they have an exact meaning) I was unable to discover. Lapkaha appears to mean soil which cakes very hard after the rain has stopped and so gives a poor crop : it is a common defect round Dhamtari.

Chapraha.—Is said to be applied to soil which contains salt.

Guranha.—Is said to mean water-logged by some authorities. This is denied by the tenants : as a synonym they use the word *sunsunia* or *chunchunia* (the *ch* pronounced as in Marathi) ; but I cannot be sure of the exact spelling. Whatever the cause of the trouble may be, garanha soil gives very poor rice crops ; but the rabi is said not to be affected. It is a defect only. found in kanhar and dorsa.

Kasarri.—Speckled, is used for land which is speckled with either sand or pebbles.

I have ignored these terms, classing all defective soils as gurri or gotarri ; this is somewhat inexact ; but the people are very inaccurate in their use of words, and I was unable to give my Inspectors any sufficiently exact definition of these terms to permit of their being used with accuracy.

48. In former Settlements land was divided into :—

Rice land		Land under miscellaneous crops.
Wheat land		Garden land.

Mr. Carey had pointed out that all kankar and dorsa can grow wheat if you choose to plant it, and Mr. Blenkinsop had urged the abolition of the distinction between land growing wheat and land growing miscellaneous crops. If land had grown wheat within 12 years it was to be classed as wheat land ; otherwise as *tikra*. Now in a district where wheat is the staple crop, this is a good guide to soil classification, there being a strong presumption that if the land could grow wheat, it would have been under wheat sometime during recent years. But in a district like Raipur, where wheat is very little grown, there is no such presumption, and the distinction merely hits the enterprising cultivator, and makes soil classification difficult. I therefore obtained sanction to abolish the distinction, and called the best soils when unembanked *mamuli* ; the inferior soils were called *tikras*, the local name for poor highlying land.

Land cut up by ravines was called *bharkila* in the old classification.

The defect in such land is that the finer particles are washed away, and that it is not retentive of moisture : these defects are covered by my gotarri class.

The distinction between garden land and other unembanked land had to be maintained, because gardens pay such very heavy rents as compared to agricultural land.

49. Positions are of most importance in rice land. The positions locally recognized are as follows :—

Bahera.
Nar.
Gabhar.
Tangar or Orkha.

At Mr. Carey's settlement *tangar* was divided into two classes ; *darha*, gently sloping land ; *tangar*, sharply sloping land. It was never clearly stated how sharp the slope had to be before the land was to be classed as *tangar* ; and *darha* was a term unknown to the people ; in fact the division caused a great

deal of confusion without doing much good. Mr. Blenkinsop urged the abolition of darha and in my classification it was omitted. All sloping land was classed as orkaha, in order to avoid any confusion with the old tangar, though tangar is really much the more commonly used term: I now think that this was a mistake and should recommend that the term be altered to *tangar* at next settlement.

Gabhar means flat land.

Bahera means land down which the water flows, *i.e.*, it is the lowest part of the land, and receives drainage from three sides. Some of the best baheras are those channels down which the high floods of the Mahanadi and other rivers make their way across country at a bend of the river. Baheras are expensive and troublesome to make, as the ground has to be levelled, and the nala not only banded, but also filled in. If only one man holding a large field in a bahera lets his band get out of repair, the nala begins to form again and his neighbours are injured. But the crops in the baheras are magnificent, both of rice and utera and they are practically secure against famine; there is always some moisture making its way along the old nala course: further owing to the heavy nature of the soil wild animals are unable to damage the crop.

Nars are very small baheras: they are usually found just where the sub-soil water works to the surface of a ridge.

The separate classification of *gaurasa* land has been abandoned. *Gaurasa* land was that area to which the village people resorted for purposes of nature; but it was pointed out that it was close to the village, and that the crop was much damaged by cattle and goats: also, which is quite true, that the advantage to the crops from this situation was not large. Mr. Blenkinsop accordingly omitted *gaurasa* from his later soil classification, and I have followed his example.

On the other hand, the value of the drainage which flows down from the village site is very great, and cannot possibly be ignored. Land which receives this drainage is called *rasanha*, and the rasanha area in each village has been very carefully marked out.

50. The above description applies to the classification of the Raipur, Baloda Bazar and Mahasamund tahsils. The Dhamtari tahsil had been partially classified by Mr. Blenkinsop, and the balance, except the jungles, was classified on the same lines. An account of his system of soil classification will be found in paragraphs 35 to 41 of his report on the Drug tahsil. In the jungles I classified rice land by positions only: the rents were absurdly low, and any complicated system of classification would have been out of place.

VI.—LAND TENURE; ALSO SOCIAL CONDITION OF MALGUZARS AND TENANTS.

51. Before dealing with the question of land tenures, it is necessary to give some account of the so-called *lakhabata* system. The origin of this system is discussed by Mr. Hewitt (paragraph 173 of his Settlement Report). The system seems to me to be distinctly communistic in origin and purpose, but this is a question of only academic interest. From the accounts given me by the oldest villagers, I gather that it was intended to insure each cultivator having a fair share of each class of land in the village up to his cultivating capacity. Thus if a new settler came he would be given a share of each class of land, and this would be the occasion of a complete redistribution of the village land: it would appear that settlers were gladly welcomed: probably as adding to the resources of the villager in meeting the demands of the Maratha Revenue authorities. Again, should any tenant break up too much waste land, and the other tenants think they would like a share in this, they could force a *lakhabata*, and the old and new land was all thrown into a lump, and redistributed among all the villagers. These distributions were made block by block, every villager being given a share in each block of the village. The result of this custom is that the Raipur villages are almost invariably divided up into an enormous number of very small fields, which adds very greatly to the labours of the Settlement Officer and the Land

Record staff, and quite considerably to the time required for agricultural operations owing to the scattered nature of the holdings. On the other hand, as each tenant has land in every portion of the village, it follows that any calamity must affect all tenants equally; and the question of the treatment to be meted out to each tenant in crop failures is very greatly simplified.

52. However, in spite of this advantage, it must be admitted that the system is a very bad one, and it would be a blessing if the scattered holdings could be amalgamated. Unfortunately this is not a popular movement; for whilst the malguzars have succeeded in getting much of the best land into their own hands under the pretence of encouraging chakbandi (as consolidation of holdings is called) the tenants, though they will admit its value in theory, dislike the idea of change,—they have in fact become attached to land which they and their fathers have held since the first settlement; and though they might be willing to take better land in its place, a fair exchange is most distasteful to them. In 1906 orders were passed that the Settlement Officer should see what could be done in this matter, and I tried in two villages. In the first I actually redistributed some 200 acres, and the tenants had to admit that the distribution was perfectly fair; but though they could not point out any tenant who would gain by the change, yet they would have nothing to do with it. "Every body had lost" was the way they put it. The work in the other village was never brought to the same condition: it was almost impossible to carry out the work of consolidation in the bad light inside a tent; perpetual mistakes occurred, and in the end it was decided that it was sheer waste of time to go on with the work. Allowing a month to each village of 800 acres the work could be carried through by trained men on special duty, but when completed I do not believe that the people would accept the redistribution. Whatever their disadvantages may be, the people are used to their present scattered holding; and if they can biyasi their rice, they can also transplant it when they learn the advantages of transplantation. The labour of attempting chakbandi in the two villages took up much valuable time; but as I got the villagers to classify the soils and positions in both villages, and to show me which blocks of soils were considered to be of equal value, the work was very instructive, and the time spent on it was by no means wasted.

53. I now give a statement showing the distribution of village area at last settlement and at present.

V.—Details of Village Area.

	Occupied area.						Unoccupied area.		
	Area in cultivation.			Area out of cultivation, i. e., waste and fallow of more than 3 years.	Total area occupied	Groves	Tree forest.	Scrub jungle and grass.	
	Under crop.	Fallow of 3 years or under.	Total.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
At present	...	1,244,842	329,059	1,473,901	73,547	1,547,428	276	140,884	385,812
Percentage on total area of areas in cols. 4, 6 and 15.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,605
Compare entries of last settlement for cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.	1,298,773	138,766	1,437,538	16,126	1,453,664	211	150,222	401,671	44

	Under water, hill and rock, and covered by roads and buildings.	Total area unoccupied.	Total area of district.	Area irrigated.			Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough cattle.
				From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.				
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
At present	...	* 167,696	694,548	2,242,096	55,813	13,655	69,468	6,767	103,064	398,250
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in cols. 4, 6 and 15.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compare entries of last settlement for cols. 2, 4, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.	* 159,105	771,260	2,224,873	34,853	7,174	39,039	5,188	5,021	90,747	371,824

* Including $\begin{cases} G. P. & 1,605 \\ B. N. R. & 44 \end{cases}$ 7,065 118

* Including G. P. 1804.

The occupied area in the open country has nearly, if not quite, reached its limit; in fact, in many villages there is a serious shortage of grazing land for the cattle. The only extension of the cultivated area to be expected is to the rich black soil which went waste in the famines, but which is still recorded in the names of the tenants. The old fallow area is mainly confined to good soil, and is largest in the good villages near Raipur town. In such villages the tenants are by no means dependent on agriculture alone; those who have cattle go caring, and those who have none, can always pick up odd jobs at good wages in the town. I am afraid it will be a long time before this good soil is cultivated again, for it is now becoming overgrown with babul jungle where it is richest.

54. The new fallow area appears very large because the attestation of the Raipur and Mahasamund tahsils took place in 1907-08 when the rains had partially failed, and there was a little or no moisture in the fields at the time for sowing the rabi crops. In 1909-10 new fallow was only 9 per cent of the

occupied area. Whereas, in 1907-08 it was 19 per cent. In this district the new fallow area must always be rather large, because the bhata and unembanked matasi can only bear a crop every second or third year, and the poorest dorsa also require resting fallows.

55. In the jungle tracts there is some room left for the expansion of cultivation, but not very much. The rich Sihawa plain at the head waters of the Mahanadi is now completely cultivated, and I think nearly all the good hollows in the scattered jungly villages are now cultivated; though in many cases they are not fully embanked and levelled. Moreover in the jungly villages the unoccupied area seems to me to be largely unculturable; and that if there is any development, it will be in the direction of making the best of the rich baheras. It is in heavy field-work of this description that the Gonds outdistance their more civilised competitors: I have found one Gond who had made a large masonry sluice to his field in order to be able to let off flood water without breaking his band.

56. I now give a statement showing the division of the occupied area between the malguzars and the different classes of tenants at last settlement and at present.

VI—Details of Holdings.

1	Held by malguzars.			Held by malik-makbuzas.		Held by revenue, free grantees.				
	As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.			
At present	415,809	160,538	376,347	19,591	1,637	5,922	27	R. S. 637
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16.
Compare entries of last settlement for cols. 4, 11, 13 and 16.	183,108	53,336	236,444	8,839	1,490	5,682	45	R. S. 951	R. S. 21	

1	Held by absolute occupancy tenants.			Held by occupancy tenants.		Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenants right.		Held by ordinary tenants.		Held rent-free or by privileged tenants.		Total occupied area (to agree with column 6 of Table V.)
	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	As grant from malguzar.	In lieu of service.		
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
At present	...	14,451	146,474	39,352	377,164	150,412	57,927	461,705	11,890	16,324	1,547,448	
Percentage on total occupied area of areas in cols. 4, 11, 13 and 15.	
Compare entries of last settlement for cols. 4, 11, 12 and 16.	11,001	174,569	35,660	481,230	80,641	47,303	434,818	11,119	21,889	1,453,664		

The most noticeable feature of this statement is the increase of the home-farm area, and the decline in the area held by the protected tenants. There can be no doubts that many malguzars deliberately took advantage of the famines to turn out their tenants; and of those who did not actually drive away their tenants, many found that to cultivate surrendered holdings was far more profitable than to let them

to tenants, so that when absconding tenants returned they were often unable to get back their holdings. To the advantages of home-farm cultivation, as compared to leasing out land on the ridiculously low rents prevailing in Raipur, was added the fear of the impending settlement. The previous settlement had hit the malguzars very severely, as it had been found possible, owing to the expansion of cultivation, to get a very large enhancement of revenue without making much enhancement of rents. Several malguzars deliberately kept their villages waste in the hopes of getting a light settlement ; and though this policy ended in the ruin of one important family, several others who had larger resources were able to carry on in spite of the postponement of settlement operations. Now that a series of good years has set in no further expansion of home-farm is to be anticipated except from the breaking up of waste land ; but should another famine come, the Kurmi malguzars and such of the Banias as have taken keenly to agriculture will certainly play the same game as before. It is however to be hoped that the Mahanadi Canal will be completed in time to prevent any such calamity.

57. The area held in absolute-occupancy right is bound to decline and gradually cease to exist, for there is no means by which this right can be acquired under the Tenancy Act. That the area held in occupancy right should have declined is somewhat strange, seeing that the amended Tenancy Act has been in operation for some ten years. Yet during the whole time I have been in Chhattisgarh I have only had one application made to me by a tenant for occupancy right. At one time it was the custom to record as occupancy tenants those who had paid nazaranas on taking up holdings ; but as the conferral of occupancy right was clearly not part of the agreement, I put a stop to this.

58. The system of taking nazaranas from new tenants is developed most fully in Dhamtari, where the land is most valuable, and became general after the last settlement. The object of the custom is to add to the landlord's income without increasing his revenue paying assets, and the system is as follows. When a holding is surrendered, the malguzar offers to give it out on the old rent to the man who will pay the largest lump sum down ; and in this way the whole of the increased value of the holding due to improvement of communications, and the establishment of law and order (neither of which the malguzar has brought about) go into the malguzar's pocket and Government gets nothing. In one village in Dhamtari, I have known a malguzar got Rs. 5,000 for settling 100 acres of land with a tenant. Even allowing that the tenant could borrow this money at 12 per cent, this is equivalent to Rs. 6 per acre rent per annum. Nazaranas are highest in Dhamtari, where the land is best and people richest. In the Baloda Bazar tahsil and Raipur tahsil nazaranas are said to be low because the big malguzars prefer to take small nazaranas from weak tenants, who will not stay long, so that they get a series of small instead of one big sum from a permanent tenant : this is the statement of Sundar Lal of Tarenga. The hope of obtaining nazaranas from new tenants may be put down as yet another incentive for malguzars to get rid of their existing low paying tenants. In a way too I think that it helps to explain the fact that ordinary tenants do not trouble to acquire occupancy rights. The ordinary tenant has, it is true, a more limited set of heirs than the occupancy tenant ; but this is a matter which only concerns his relatives. The only disadvantage in his tenure which really affects him personally, is the liability to have his rent enhanced every seven years, and in Chhattisgarh this liability is not worth considering. The whole policy of the malguzar is to keep down all assets which can be assessed to revenue, and so there is little or no fear that he will enhance rents. If rents are enhanced it will be done privately without any regard to the Tenancy Act, and the rents of even absolute-occupancy tenants will be enhanced as well as those of ordinary tenants : as an example of this I would refer to Rai Bahadur Raghoba Mahadik's estate in which the rents of all tenants except Brahmans were enhanced irrespective of their rights.

59. Before quitting the subject of tenures, some account must be given of the so-called regi leases. In the famines many malguzars have acquired more land than they can conveniently cultivate, but as they do not wish to give it out

permanently to tenants, they allow people to take it up on yearly leases. As this land is not sir, such tenants must under the law be recorded as ordinary tenants; and in fact I have always done my best to let them know their rights; but the malguzars refuse to admit that any tenant can become an ordinary tenant who has not paid nazaranas, and the tenants do not seem strong enough to resist this. As many of the tenants, who absconded in the famines, have now returned with a fair amount of money, there is never any difficulty in getting such temporary tenants; and the demand for land is so great that from regh leases we can get some idea of the real value of land: perhaps the fact that such leases are at full competition rates will account for the unwillingness of the tenants to fight for a continuation of their tenure. One more point must be noted; the regh tenant always has to pay his rents in advance, before he is allowed to cultivate the land. I give below a statement showing the rates of regh leases in each tahsil as compared with all round rate:—

Tahsil.	Rate per acre of regh leases.	All round rent rate.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Dhamtari	1	14	5
Baloda Bazar	1	1	4
Mahasamund	1	8	9
Raipur	1	12	10
Total	1	5	7
		Rs.	a.	p.
		0	11	7
		0	9	10
		0	9	11
		0	11	3
		0	10	8

60. The present malguzars are well-to-do, for the weaker men broke down in the famines. Of the mahals in the khalsa—

62 per cent are held by A class men.
24 per cent " " B do.
12 per cent " " C do.
2 per cent " " D do.

The A class are men with large estates or else big money-lenders.

The B class are men with small estate, but no debt to speak of.

The C class are men who are in debt, but who should save their estates if they exercise economy.

The D class are utterly involved in debt, or else their shares in the mahals are so small that they are little better than tenants.

61. The principal landholding castes are the Banias, Brahmans, Kurmis, Marathas and Telis.

Banias hold 411 mahals. The most important families are as follows. The Tahudar of Tawengi owns 144 mahals. The Nankathi, Dhamdha and Aheri branches of the old Lawan Tahudari family hold 43 mahals (the other branches have now lost their villages). Ramratan of Sirpur (also formerly a Tahudari estate) holds 46 mahals. Ramnibhal Sao & Co., who have acquired a large estate by money-lending, now hold 22 mahals. Gajanand Sao and Ganga Ram Subhedar also have considerable estates, and are men of some influence.

Brahmans hold 404 mahals.

The principal families are the Shastris of Khusrangi, who own 13 mahals; Rabi Nath Shastri who owns 11 mahals; and Ramratan of Semra who holds 8 mahals, and has a largish money-lending business. For the most part the Brahmans have only very small estates.

The Kurmis, who hold 209 mahals, have no leading families in Raipur. Only a few of them hold more than one or two villages and none of them are important. Marathas own 190 mahals.

There are several influential families. That of Rai Bahadur Raghoba Mahadik is probably the most influential ; he holds 21 mahals, and is an Honorary Magistrate. His estate is under the Court of Wards. The Dani family, who are now divided into three branches, holds 27 mahals in this district, besides others in the Drug district. Rao Sahib Babu Rao Dani is an Honorary Magistrate and an influential man. The Kirdatts, who are also divided into three branches, hold 41 mahals. Baji Rao Kirdatt was rather heavily in a debt at the time of attestation, but has paid off a large amount now.

The Telis have no important families : they hold 152 mahals.

Chamars still hold 79 mahals ; but their total extinction is only a matter of time. Even the Guru has lost his village Bhandar ; but I hear that negotiations for its repurchase are going on.

The Marwari has hardly made any headway in the district ; only 41 mahals are held by this caste. The leading firm in Raipur, a branch of Messrs. Barsilal Abirchand's Bank, acquires villages most unwillingly ; and always sells them as soon as possible.

62. In spite of the break-down of the weaker men in the famines, the proprietary body in the main consists of people who have held their villages for several generations, and are on the whole well-to-do. The malguzars of the agricultural castes reside in their villages, and spend practically all their time there ; and except for the natural expansion of their families, and the operation of the Hindu law of inheritance, they would probably go on prosperously for centuries.

The Brahmins, Banias and Marathas congregate in the towns, Raipur, Dhamtari and Arang. They have houses in their villages, but they rarely visit them except to collect rents, or some special subscriptions ; I heard of one Maratha malguzar who purchased a gramophone, took it round his villages, and took a collection in each one towards the purchase money ; rumour goes that he made a profit on his tour. Some few of the malguzars are extravagant and inclined to live beyond their means, especially the Marathas ; but these men are very wealthy, and it will be a long time before they ruin themselves. The collapse of the Lawan family has been due to folly and family quarrels as much as anything else ; they have very little to show in the way of houses or buildings for the money they have run through. Owing to the fact that the richest men live away from their villages one rarely sees a really good house when touring through the district. The Tarenga family have a large house at Tarenga and some of the houses at Arang are fairly good. The house of the Chama-Guru at Bhandar is also a respectable building. Ordinarily the Ma'guzar's residence is only to be distinguished from that of the tenant by its superior size, and by the fact that it is tiled instead of thatched.

63. The tenants are mostly Chamars, Telis, Gonds and Kurmis. They are classed as follows :—

A	...	2 per cent.
B	...	35 "
C	...	40 "
D	...	23 "

The A class tenants are malguzars of other villages, or men who lend grain and money to their fellow tenants.

The B class tenants are men who can get on without thought for the money-lender. I have as a rule excluded men from the B class, even if they do sow their own seed, who have no buffaloes.

C class tenants are those who have to borrow seed, or at any rate part of their seed, but have plenty of cattle : or large tenants with heavy debts.

The D class tenants are men without cattle or else heavily in debt. These men are really not so badly off. They usually sublet their land, and go away

and work lazily on the roads and railways, or do odd jobs in the Raipur bazar. No man should be a D class tenant in Raipur, and any man, who is, is either incompetent or else what I should call a confirmed coolie ; with so many Chamar tenants it is only to be expected that the standard of industry will be rather low. Though only 23 per cent of the tenants are D class, 29 per cent of the Chamar tenants are in this class ; and 36 per cent of the D class tenants are Chamars.

64. Debts are not common except in villages owned by the Arang Banias, and there I would attribute them to the system of book-keeping practised by the money-lenders. It is true the Telis and Chamars regularly borrow large sums at the end of the rains in order to speculate in grain, tobacco and forest produce, which they cart to Raipur, Dhamtari and Bhatapara stations ; but these loans are repaid promptly, and are not allowed to accumulate. It is a curious thing that such loans, and also the loans of seed grain are so promptly repaid, but such is the case. Any other sum borrowed is left unpaid for years, but the interest is regularly paid as a rule. The people as a rule are remarkably honest ; and I was informed by one Bairagi money-lender, that men, who had returned from the West Indies and the tea plantations, looked him up and paid debts which he had long looked on as hopeless. But such debts are always small : it is very rarely that one finds a tenant seriously embarrassed with old debts, always excepting the tenants of the villages owned by the Arang Banias ; and the contrast between the state of the tenants in their villages and those in villages owned by poor malguzars (who cannot lend grain or money to their tenants), gives one the lowest opinion of the Banias' honesty. Left to himself the Raipur tenant should be free from debt, or at any rate should be able to meet his liabilities at harvest time quite comfortably. For if his agriculture is slovenly, his standard of comfort is remarkably low, and as a rule he does not drink. The chief thing to be said for him is that if his home is mud-hut badly thatched, his little compound will be kept beautifully clean ; and the streets of his village are kept surprisingly clean too.

65. The relation between malguzars and tenants are now fairly good. The Chamars are practically beaten, and in only one village, Junwani, are they still defying the decrees of the Civil Courts. The malguzars are not so satisfactory and this is most noticeable in the Dhamtari tahsil. The Maratha, as a matter of fact, does not usually make a good landlord, and I am afraid that some of them are grossly tyrannous ; and the Banias, and, I am sorry to say, the Kurmis in other parts of the district, are frequently nearly as bad, though not so violent. In villages owned by Brahmins, specially those who have been settled for generations in Chhattisgarh, and spend most of their time in their estates, the relation between landlords and tenant are as a rule excellent, and Ramratan of Semra seems to me to be about the ideal of what a malguzar should be, and I think all officials who have met him and discussed revenue matters with him will agree with me. The Telis are kindly malguzars as a rule, but very weak : they frequently look upon themselves as being little more than patels, and in their villages the sections of the Tenancy Act, which favour the malguzars, are as inoperative as those which favour the tenants are in a village owned by a Maratha, Bania, or Kurmi ; in villages owned by Telis, for all practical purposes, an ordinary tenant is just as well-off as a malik-makbuz or absolute occupant tenant ; the same is generally true of other minor castes such as Chamars, Raots, Gonds, etc.

The description given above of the Kurmis is so different to that given by Mr. Carey in paragraph 60 of his report that something must be advanced in support of it. I therefore take the cases of the Mohrenga and Abhanpur groups of the Raipur tahsil which are probably the poorest in the district. In the former Kurmis are the largest land-holding caste and the population fell from 37,366 in 1891 to 29,662 in 1901. In Abhanpur, where the malguzars are mainly Chhattisgarhi Brahmins and Chamars, the population remained practically stationary in spite of the famines : from the point of view of fertility there is little if anything to choose between the two groups. The truth is that the Kurmis are very keen cultivators, and cannot resist any chance for adding to their home-farm, and that their greed has increased with time.

Transfers since settlement.

66. I append a statement showing the number of transfers since settlement made by malguzars of each caste, together with the revenue of the shares transferred, and the consideration for the transfer, whether cash or debt or both. The greater number of the transfers have been of shares of villages, and if one simply gave the number of such transfers, it might give an exaggerated idea of the amount of property which has changed hands: I have accordingly added a column in which is shown the total number of mahals transferred, showing whole village as rupees and shares in villages as so many annas or pies as the case may be, *i. e.*, four transfers of Re. 0-4-0 shares would be shown as one whole village, thus Re. 1.





सत्यमेव जयते

Statement of transfers

Caste.	No. of transfer.	Share.	Area.	For			
				Whole village.			
				Revenue.	Amount.		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
		Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Maratha	36	26 0 0	26,924	4,838 0 0	1,10,152 12 0
Marwari	12	12 0 0	12,344	3,533 0 0	81,305 0 0
Mohammedan	10	10 0 0	7,910	1,640 0 0	24,070 0 0
Bhat
Brahman	36	36 0 0	33,775	9,567 0 0	3,37,341 0 0
Dhuri	4	4 0 0	3,319	1,390 0 0	20,400 0 0
Gosai	3	3 0 0	2,347	565 0 0	17,000 0 0
Gond	31	31 0 0	11,794	2,114 0 0	58,344 11 0
Teli	3	3 0 0	1,547	465 0 0	8,809 0 0
Rajput	5	5 0 0	4,008	1,370 3 0	22,527 0 0
Bairagi	3	3 0 0	3,178	105 0 0	12,800 0 0
Kalar	1	1 0 0	268	18 0 0	1,100 0 0
Kuar	7	7 0 0	5,619	1,750 0 0	31,299 0 0
Halka	3	3 0 0	1,467	755 0 0	5,099 0 0
Kayasth	3	3 0 0	1,694	457 8 0	6,901 0 0
Kewat
Bania	32	32 0 0	25,631	6,732 4 11	1,17,041 4 0
Chainar	13	13 0 0	8,824	2,345 0 0	45,775 0 0
Raut
Khalsa	4	4 0 0	3,373	560 0 0	15,109 0 0
Maliks
Patels
Miscellaneous	10	10 0 0	10,333	2,353 0 0	40,825 0 0
	Total	182	182 0 0	164,174	39,144 12 11	856,719 11 0	
Khalsa area	...	12,43,095	Percentage on total of the Khalsa.	7 per cent.	7 per cent	23 times.	
... revenue	...	5,36,506					
... villages	...	2,065					

since settlement.

Cash.					For debt.				
Share.					Whole village.				
No. of transfers.	Share.	Area.	Revenue.	Amount.	No. of transfers.	Share.	Area.	Revenue.	Amount.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
73	4 2 8	5,895	1,817 8 10	35,000 0 0	2	2 0 0	3,726	625 0 0	11,500 0 0
7	2 6 8	2,760	681 4 0	18,102 0 0	2	2 0 0	1,793	425 0 0	8,500 0 0
7	2 14 8	3,777	953 0 0	16,600 0 0	5	5 0 0	6,948	2,195 0 0	39,300 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0 0	173	65 0 0	10,000 0 0
37	13 5 7	17,816	5,435 8 0	1,08,292 0 0	7	7 0 0	9,975	2,150 0 0	62,000 0 0
1	0 8 0	169	35 0 0	725 0 0	1	1 0 0	932	370 0 0	1,300 0 0
5	1 3 6	1,146	409 2 8	7,199 0 0	1	1 0 0	859	295 0 0	11,500 0 0
18	0 2 0	6,580	1,763 12 0	32,496 12 0	15	15 0 0	36,245	2,855 0 0	63,693 0 0
35	8 11 6	10,570	9,443 11 0	45,901 12 0	3	3 0 0	2,784	740 0 0	15,500 0 0
6	3 12 5	5,350	950 14 3	33,760 0 0	4	4 0 0	2,980	3,910 0 0	21,898 0 0
3	0 13 0	1,055	313 2 3	4,750 0 0	3	3 0 0	2,444	594 0 0	14,300 0 0
1	0 2 8	161	19 2 10	800 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
10	1 11 11	2,394	551 11 0	14,200 0 0	1	1 0 0	1,926	700 6 0	7,000 0 0
1	0 4 0	192	7 8 0	168 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
1	0 8 0	149	Includes in whole village.		...	...	...	...	...
5	0 13 0	666	154 0 0	4,540 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
14	6 9 3	6,265	1,837 1 6	41,115 0 0	5	5 0 0	5,387	1,590 0 0	42,700 0 0
41	10 5 10	9,044	2,240 6 4	34,305 0 0	31	11 0 0	21,813	3,672 0 0	57,009 0 0
1	0 10 8	1,298	246 10 8	6,400 0 0	2	2 0 0	2,264	300 0 0	4,956 8 0
39	7 9 1	9,134	2,177 2 4	54,286 0 0	7	7 0 0	7,967	3,177 6 0	45,000 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0 0	1,168	335 0 0	5,004 0 0
3	1 11 4	547	151 12 0	2,230 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
3	1 4 0	2,582	312 8 0	7,100 0 0	2	2 0 0	4,023	1,225 0 0	28,500 8 0
253	5 9 0	87,917	22,694 4 4	4,00,191 8 0	72	72 0 0	97,491	22,103 8 0	10,51,269 8 0
...	...	+ per cent.	4 per cent.	21 times.	...	...	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	48 times.

Statement of transfers

Caste.	No. of transfers.	For debt.				Revenue.	Amount.		
		Share.							
		Share.	Area.	Revenue.	Amount.				
1	2	3	4	5	6				
		Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. a.				
Maratha	300 0 0	17,000 0 0				
Marwari				
Mohammedan	2 0 8 0	494	270 0 0	4,306 8 0			
Bhat			
Brahman	5 2 4 0	3,195	1,030 0 0	18,537 18 0			
Dhuri			
Gosai	3 1 0 5	697	275 13 4	3,950 5 0			
Gond	17 5 4 2	6,270	3,370 7 0	15,385 5 0			
Teli	2 3 4 8	2,050	484 20 8	16,195 0 6			
Rajput			
Bairagi			
Kalar	1 0 3 0	100	26 14 0	490 8 0			
Kawar	2 0 12 0	454	185 0 0	799 0 0			
Halha			
Kayasth	2 0 8 0	425	59 8 0	2,300 0 0			
Kewat			
Bania	3 2 12 0	8,702	532 8 0	30,995 0 0			
Chamar	23 8 4 11	7,584	3,358 13 4	47,004 2 5			
Raut	1 0 5 4	268	43 5 4	538 0 0			
Kurmi	9 3 15 7	3,711	1,080 1 0	33,361 25 9			
Mahar	2 0 12 0	1,034	310 0 0	6,792 0 0			
Panka			
Miscellaneous	4 1 3 7	1,356	403 0 0	2,959 0 0			
	Total	81	28 5 10	31,170	8,399 15 8	174,407 11 11			
Khalsa area	...	125,423,096	...	2 p. c.	2 p. c.	23 times.			
Do. Revenue	...	3,35,501							
Do. Villages	...	9,065							

since settlement.—(Concl'd.)

For partly cash and partly debt.

Whole village.					Share.				
No. of transfer.	Share.	Area.	Revenue.	Amount.	No. of transfer.	Share.	Area.	Revenue.	Amount.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. a.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.
1	3 0 0	884	25 0 0	1,889 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
...
2	3 0 0	1,016	200 0 0	9,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	1 0 4 0	553	194 0 0	6,400 0 0	
...
2	2 0 0	1,945	48 0 0	19,300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
3	3 0 0	2,135	325 0 0	6,800 0 0	2 0 12 8	548	117 3 4	3,000 0 0	
...
1	1 0 0	783	60 0 0	5,236 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
2	1 0 0	701	255 0 0	5,700 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	1 0 10 8	7,873	96 10 8	7,383 5 4	
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	3 1 0 0	532	100 0 0	3,359 8 6	
...
1	1 0 0	2,068	390 0 0	7,504 0 0	1 0 5 4	121	38 5 4	950 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	4 1 4 0	1,660	304 8 0	6,058 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	2 0 4 5	340	106 1 6	2,035 0 0	
...
...	...	...	...	...	3 0 2 0	28	5 4 0	319 11 9	
...
15	10 0 0	9,534	2,103 0 0	55,025 0 0	14	4 11 10	11,655	968 14 10	29,809 0 10
...	...	...	...	26 times.	...	...	1. p. c.	...	31 times.

In all an area of 401,941 acres paying a revenue of Rs. 94,775 has been transferred for considerations amounting to Rs. 26,26,812 or 27 times the revenue. Naturally the consideration in the case of whole villages runs higher than in transfers for shares of villages : in the former case it amounts to 31 times the revenue, and in the latter case to only 21 times the revenue.

On the whole the prices obtained have been fairly good in spite of the fact that there were a large number of transfers immediately after last settlement owing to the sudden enhancement of revenue, which broke a number of petty Gond and Chamar malguzars who had been living beyond their means, and also a very large number of transfers during the famines. Between the years 1900 and 1904, 6 per cent of the Khalsa area changed hands, and in the case of transfers for debt the consideration only amounted to 19 times the revenue for whole villages, and 15 times the revenue for shares of villages. During recent years the value of land has risen very rapidly, and I found that the creditors of Gopal Singh of Lawan had refused offers of Rs. 50,000 for two of his villages, after getting 9 of his villages in consideration of debt amounting to Rs. 40,000 in 1904. In the same way the firm of Raja Gokul Dass of Jabalpur, who had obtained Bilahri for Rs. 13,000 debt, have recently sold it for Rs. 27,000, and no doubt other instances could be brought forward, but this rise in price has taken place for the most part since attestation.

If we turn to the castes of the transferrers we find that the Brahmans, Banias, Marathas, Chamars, Telis and Gonds are responsible for most of the transactions. As regards the Brahmans 73 out of 86 transactions were for cash, and the proportion in the case of Marathas is 39 out of 43 transactions: in the case of both these caste portions of estates are continually being sold in order to satisfy creditors, for these malguzars habitually live beyond their means: the Dani family who reside at Raipur are a conspicuous example of men who keep up an extravagant style of living by invading their capital. Sales by Banias are mostly business transactions; most Banias are willing to sell villages if they can get good prices and the firm of Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand will never keep a village longer than they can possibly help. Exceptions to the above are the transfers by the Lawan Banias, two branches of which family are now practically ruined. The transfers by Telis are unfortunately numerous, but are mostly of very small shares, and are due to the minute subdivision of villages consequent on the operation of the Hindu law of inheritance. The same to some extent applies to Chamars, but there seems to be general opinion that the Chamars owe their fall largely to extravagance and folly about the end of the first regular settlement: the local Banias easily wheedled them into borrowing large sums or making large and foolish purchases on credit, and the sharp enhancement of revenue at the last settlement in many cases completed their ruin. The case of the Gonds is the same as that of the Chamars, only I think the Gonds have even less business ability. The Chamars are responsible for 92 transfers of villages and shares of villages, whilst the Gonds are responsible for 66.

It is satisfactory to note that the Kurmis, who are the best agriculturists in the district (though I fear they are no longer the best landlords) have held their own remarkably well during the currency of settlement, and the wealthy Manohra Kurmis from the Bemetara tahsil of Drug are now beginning to invade the Raipur district, picking up villages wherever they can: it is interesting to note that they prefer waste villages, as allowing more space for home-farm cultivation.

Of the 264 transfers of whole villages 87 or 33 per cent were in favour of Banias or Marwaris, whilst out of the 348 transfers of shares of villages, 91 or 26 per cent were in favour of Banias and Marwaris. On the other hand Kurmis obtained 32 whole villages, and shares in 57 others, whilst Telis acquired 20 whole villages and shares in 31 others. On the whole I think agriculturists are holding their own very fairly well against the money-lender.

VII.—PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

67. Settlement operations were commenced in the Dhamtari tahsil in January 1905. It was proposed to accept Mr. Blenkinsop's soil classification, and to confine the work to bringing his records up to date. It soon became

obvious that it would take less time to prepare entirely new records ; but the soil classification was not touched, so that the work was fairly simple : and the staff had a good chance of picking up the system of soil-classing, without having the labour of using it themselves. As many of the staff had had no previous experience in settlement work, progress was rather slow. The Dhamtari Tahsil Report was submitted on the 12th December 1905. In the next season (1905-06) the rest of the Dhamtari tahsil (including the greater portion of the khalsa of the Sanjari tahsil of Drug) was inspected, and a beginning made with the inspection of the Baloda Bazar tahsil. On going to this tahsil I found that the deterioration was much less than I had anticipated ; in fact that some tracts, which I had expected to find in a most miserable condition, were flourishing, and the tenants well-to-do, and it seemed advisable under these circumstances to postpone writing the Tahsil Report until I should have seen the whole tahsil. In this year the staff of Inspectors was raised to 48, in order that the Settlement Officer and his assistants should not be forced to sit idle, whilst the small staff of Inspectors was slowly turning out villages for their inspection.

In the season of 1906-07 the staff was again increased, and the whole of the Baloda Bazar tahsil was inspected, the Tahsil Report written, and also the Rent-rate Reports. It was hoped that by combining the Tahsil with the Rent-rate Reports time would be saved. In addition to the above work the assessment of the Dhamtari tahsil was completed.

In the season of 1907-08 the attestation of the Raipur district (except 4 villages) was completed, and by the rains the Settlement Officer had inspected all but 195 villages of the district. As no orders were received on any of the Baloda Bazar reports, no more assessment work was done, but the Tahsil Reports for the Mahasamund and Raipur Tahsils were submitted. The revised rents and revenues were announced in two groups of the Dhamtari tahsil ; but owing to a partial failure of the rice crop, this work was postponed for a season. The failure of the crops led to the Land Record staff being required more than usual by the Deputy Commissioner and settlement work was naturally somewhat kept back.

In the year 1908-09 the inspection of the district was completed, the assessment of the Baloda Bazar tahsil was also completed, and the Mahasamund and Raipur Tahsils were rent-rated. The revised rents and revenues were announced in the remaining groups of the Dhamtari tahsil.

The inspection of the Raipur district was now complete. During the year 1909-1910 the assessment of the Raipur and Mahasamund tahsils was completed, and the revised rents and revenues were announced in all three tahsils.

68. Thus an area of 3,503 square miles containing 2,065 villages has been resettled in about $5\frac{1}{2}$ years. If this seems a long period I would point out that the Raipur Khalsa contains 315,551 khasra entries, and that though small fields are easily inspected if not too small, yet when (as is frequently the case) the fields are so small that only the last figure in the field number can be entered in the map, attestation work becomes exceedingly difficult. In some villages the fields are so small, that if one takes one's eye off the map for a few seconds only, it is exceedingly difficult to find the place again ; and yet the attesting staff have to see every single number, and to write up the khasra and jamabandi as well, to say nothing of minor papers. It was found that the most satisfactory method of writing up the jamabandi was to supply each tenant with a jamabandi form, and whenever his field was attested, he had to come forward and get the field entered in the form. The tenants kept these forms very carefully, and the jamabandi work was very accurate.

Considerable delay was caused by the fact that when the work in Dhamtari was completed, the next tahsil to be taken up was Baloda Bazar. In 1905-06 the very south of Dhamtari was being inspected ; and as communications were bad through the jungles, the Settlement Officer was unable adequately to control the work which was being done in Baloda Bazar, which is the northern tahsil of the district. The reason for leaving out the Raipur tahsil was the bad state of the maps.

69. Owing to the famines and to the smallness of his staff, Mr. Dunne had not been able to deal properly with the maps of this tahsil and unfortunately it was the tahsil which required most attention. When the district was re-surveyed prior to last settlement, work was started in the Raipur tahsil, and it was the training ground for all the men who were to work in other districts. As a result the work was much of it very bad, and as the Patwari staff was very bad too and the Land Record work the most difficult in the district, the state of many of the maps was very bad indeed. Mr. Anthony was put in charge of this work; and as he had had the advantage of working in the Raipur district under Mr. Dunne, he was able to complete the re-survey of 46 villages containing 69 square miles, and to do the map correction of 413 villages containing 694 square miles in time for attestation to be started in 1907-08.

70. In office the large number of khasra entries was not such a trouble as was anticipated. Developing the suggestions made by Mr Blenkinsop in paragraphs 41 and 97 of his Drug report, the following system was adopted in the office. As soon as the misls were received in office, a careful comparison of khasra and jamabandi was made in the vernacular branch. This eliminated almost all chance of error, which might arise from the inaccuracy of the jamabandis: as a matter of fact the jamabandis were, I think, very accurately prepared in the field. In the statistical branch the old khationi prepared by the Patwari was abolished, and two chitthas were prepared--the chittha being compiled from the jamabandi holding by holding, and the soil entries made from the khasra. No *Land Zamin* was prepared for any tahsil except Dhamiari, as it was found more satisfactory to enter the soils directly into the khasra, and this made the work of preparing chitthas easier and more accurate. To avoid the enormous size of the chitthas, about which Mr. Blenkinsop complains, his proposal to treat all soil classes which had the same factor as one (for the purposes of preparing chitthas) was adopted; though not in full, as it was considered advisable to maintain the distinction between rice and non-rice land and garden land. This meant a very large saving in the number of columns required, and also as a result in the accuracy and rapidity of the work. In the chitthas for the Drug tahsil there were 172 columns, and in villages containing all classes of soils, all of these became necessary. In such a form to find the proper place to enter a figure when he had reached the bottom of the page, must have taxed the skill and patience of the best contractor. A further saving was caused by the permission to omit the separate record of new fallows in the chittha; all land in cultivation was shown in its appropriate column, whether it was cropped or not. Old fallow was not classified, and was merely shown in a lump at the end of the holding. Two chitthas were prepared for each village and if these agreed with each other, and the total occupied area agreed with the total area of the village as shown in column 2 of the khasra less the unoccupied area, then the work could be passed. If there was a discrepancy, the checkers had to find it out. An error due to the disagreement of khasra and jamabandi is a very difficult one to detect; the only resource is to compare the jamabandi with the khasra, working from the khasra, a very wearisome process.

71. But there are no means of lessening the work in the vernacular and mapping branches of the office: and in fact the work in the latter branch was much increased by the necessity of dealing with the stretching of the Patwaris' traces. If it had been permissible to simply make a trace of the Patwari's trace the mapping work would have been simplicity itself. Unfortunately these traces were found to have stretched considerably, and it was found necessary to work from the survey sheets of Mr. Carey's time. As these were already some 20 years old and fast becoming obsolete, it was decided to trace them on to a fresh sheet of survey paper, which is to be the basis of all future mapping work. This pencil trace was carefully brought into conformity with the attestation trace, and then two traces were prepared; one for the Patwari and one for filling in the headquarters copy of the record. The work in the mapping branch was always falling into arrears; and much that should have been done by Patwaris had eventually to be done by contractors. This could have been obviated by calling in the Patwaris of other tahsils, but such a course of action would have caused much trouble to the district officials; and what is more, Patwaris, when

so called in to do other people's work, not unnaturally do as little as they can. The contractors, on the other hand, are paid in accordance with their outturn and the accuracy of their work ; and so they have every inducement to work well and fast. In order to enable the Patwari to complete his fair copies of the attestation record it was found necessary to relieve him of practically all his work in the statistical branch, and of a very considerable amount of his work in the mapping branch. The total amount spent on contractors who were doing what is supposed to be done by Patwaris is Rs. 5,246. I can say confidently that the Patwaris have not been allowed to idle ; and so, if this money had not been spent, either the work would not have been completed in time ; or else other Patwaris, who have their own work to do, must have been called in to complete it.

VIII.—VALUATION OF LAND.

72. The three grounds on which land valuations should be based are explained in paragraph 94 of the Settlement Code.

Considering the account of *lakha'ata* system given in paragraph 51, it will be easily understood that holdings with only one soil class are unknown in Raipur (except in the Dhamtari tahsil where there are whole villages containing nothing but kanbar, but this is of no use for our present purposes), or where they do exist are so small as to be worthless as a basis for calculating the value of that particular soil class. Of the other grounds for finding out the value of different soil classes, the second, namely, the opinion of malguzars and cultivators, is also valueless, because the malguzars and cultivators will rarely give an honest opinion ; or, if they do try to speak their minds, can only make vague statements, and usually contradict themselves hopelessly. I do not think that the relative values of different soils is a matter to which the cultivator pays very much attention, because he always has plenty of each. It is true that the villages which contain no matasi are sometimes decried by their owners on that ground ; on the other hand villages which contain no kanbar are also decried by their owners on account of their poverty. But I think the general opinion of the people is that the order of merit is kanbar (1), darsa (2), matasi (3) and bhata (4), and this has always been the accepted order in previous settlements. As regards the exact proportionate value of each soil class, I have been guided by the opinion of previous Settlement Officers, and by the crop experiments which I had specially made to test any differences of opinion. In the Dhamtari tahsil I adopted not only Mr. Blenkinsop's soil classification, but also his scale of soil factors. In the remaining tahsils I had my own soil classification and a slightly modified scale of factors ; but the scale was based on that of Mr. Blenkinsop, just as Mr. Blenkinsop had based his on that of Mr. Carey.

73. The only important modifications I introduced were as follows :—

- (1) the separation of bahera from gabhar ;
- (2) the reduction of the matasi factor, which seemed to have been raised rather too high by Mr. Blenkinsop ;
- (3) the reduction of the factors for unembanked land ;
- (4) the reduction of the factor for irrigation ;
- (5) for purposes of simplifying work in office a separate factor was given to rasanba land quite independent of its soil class. This was suggested by Mr. Wills, who was resettling the Bilaspur zamin-daris, and worked excellently.

The separation of bahera and gabhar, and the imposition of a special bahera factor, were shown to be necessary by the very fine crops which I found in baheras even in years of heavy rainfall : even in 1906-07, an excellent year for rice, the result of my experiment showed that the outturn of bahera was 1,664 lbs. per acre, whilst that of gabhar fields was 1,107 lbs per acre. I also found that the black soil baheras gave just as good rice crops as the matasi bharas, and also gave splendid yields of *utera rabi*.

74. To the question of the proper factor for matasi a great deal of attention was paid, as Mr. Blenkinsop had raised this factor at the end of his time as Settlement Officer of the district. In order to test this view I had a special series of experiments made in selected neighbourhoods where I had found the best matasi, and the result was in favour of kanhar and dorsa. These experiments were made in 1905-06 (a normal year) and 1906-07 (a very good year) and refer to unirrigated land. With really efficient irrigation the results would no doubt be quite different, as I have recently had an opportunity of seeing in the Drug district. But in the Raipur district the irrigation from malguzari tanks is so lamentably inefficient as a rule, that it does not counterbalance the water-retaining capacities of kanhar and dorsa. After discussing the matter with the people up and down the district, I think the general view is that purely as a rice soil matasi is better than kanhar; but when we consider the second crop produced by the latter soil, kanhar is easily the better.

75. The rice outturn from the various soils, according to the experiments made in 1904-05 and 1905-06, are as follows; the results of later years have unfortunately been lost:—

			Lbs.
Kanhar	...	...	1,091 per acre.
Dorsa	...	...	1,174 do.
Matasi	...	...	1,266 do.

It must be remembered that matasi is rarely found in the gabhar position and half the experiments in matasi land were made in matasi gabhar or matasi bahera. The average outturn in sloping matasi field is only 1,033 pounds per acre.

76. As regards the reduction of the factors for unembanked land, it seemed to be necessary on *prima facie* grounds. The old scale of factors in Raipur is a relic of the wheat boom, when land which would grow wheat was specially highly valued. Now Raipur is not a wheat country, and the unembanked black soil is mainly sloping land near nalas, most of which, if embanked, would be darha, or orkaria according to the revised system of soil classing. The factor for kanhar wheat land was 20, and the factor for kanhar darha 16; so that much of this land, if improved by embankment, would actually be valued 20 per cent lower than before. Allowing that a considerable portion of the unembanked land was flat, and would, if embanked, become gabhar, I gave it an all-round valuation equal to that of sloping embanked land of the same kind of soil.

77. The irrigation factor was fixed at 5 for all soils and positions and was shown separately in the assessment calculations, that is to say, with a village rate of 1.00 the value of irrigation was put down at Re. 0.50 per acre. Considering how miserably inefficient the village irrigation is, this factor is not too low. Irrigation from wells and streams is practised for garden crops; but practically the whole of the rice irrigation is from tanks. The country, as has been stated in paragraph 2, is undulating, each village stands on its knoll, and if the tank is to command the highlying rice, then the tank must be as high up as possible. But if the tank is high up the slope, it can have only a small catchment area and must be small and shallow, and if the water is used for irrigation, what are the people going to drink in the hot weather? The result is that the people are afraid to open the bands of their tanks till the last minute in most villages, and even in villages which have special tanks set apart for drinking purposes, I do not think there are more than half a dozen tanks which are capable of giving more than one small watering which is spread thinly over as many fields as possible. After cutting two adjoining fields, one of which was irrigated and the other not irrigated, and finding the crop in the latter slightly the better, my opinion of the value of village irrigation in Raipur became very low.

78. I give below the scale of factors adopted:—

- (a) in the Dhamtari Tahsil;
- (b) in the rest of the khalsa.

The second scale was occasionally altered in some small particulars in some groups, on account of which changes will be found in the annexures to this report.

Scale of factors for Dhamtari Tahsil.

Soil.	Rice Land.							Wheat Land.		Garden Land.		Minor Crop.	Remarks.
	Bahra Gahhar.	Darha.	Darha Irriga- ted.	Tangar.	Tangar Irriga- ted.	Ras- ha.	Pajraha.	Ordi- nary.	Bhar- kila.	Buri.	Irriga- ted.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kanhar and Pal Kachhar.	24	16	24	...	...	30	24	20	13	20	40	14	For urjatha.
	18	12	18	...	...	21	18	15	10	15	30	11*	Deduct 25 per cent in case of kanhar and dorna I.
Dorna I ..	21	13	23	...	...	30	24	16	10	16	32	10	33 per cent in matasi and dorna II.
	16	10	15	...	...	21	18	12	8	12	24	3*	50 per cent in bhatapat per kachhar in all pos- ition.
Matasi ..	21	11	20	6	12	33	24	...	...	8	16	4	
	14	7	14	4	8	...	16	...	...	5	18	3*	
Dorna II ..	13	9	16	6	...	20	20	13	8	13	24	6	Patpar kach- har under rice has been taken as equal to bhata in the same pos- itions.
	9	6	11	4	...	...	16	8	5	8	16	4*	
Bhata ..	...	5	12	3	8	20	20	...	...	4	12	3	
	...	3	6	3	4	...	10	...	...	2	6	1*	
Patpar Kachhar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	3	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1*	
Factors for jun- gly portion (Sishawa).	Bahra Silt.	Bahra.	Gahhar.	Gahhar Ras- unha.	Darha.	Buri.	Irriga- ted.	Tikra.					
	70	35	24	36	12	16	31	3					

* Factors in italics for injatha land.

Scale of factors for Baioda-Bazar, Mahasamund and Raipur Tahsils.

Soil.	Rice Land.					Non-Rice Land.			Garden Land.		Remarks.
	Bahra.	Gahhar.	Urkaha.	Ordinary.	Bhar- kila.	Tikra.			Buri.	Irriga- ted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Kanhar Asli	...	40	28	23	31	30	60	+	Nong— for rasunha.
,, Gherri	...	40	26	20	18	27	54	+	for tikra rasunha.
,, Dorna	...	40	24	18	18	27	54	+	5 for nypashi except in garden land.
,, Ghatari	...	35	...	...	14	10	...	21	42	Special factors for Lawan, Pallari and Kasdoi block.
Dorna Asli	...	35	24	16	15	...	...	22	45	Sadharan, matasi, urkaha .. 24
,, Gherri	...	50	...	12	12	9	...	18	36	Dorna, matasi, urkaha .. 16	
,, Ghatari	...	50	...	...	—	...	9	14	27	Asal, dorna, urkaha .. 30
Matasi Dorna	...	35	21	14	...	...	8	12	24	Dorna, kanhar, urkaha .. } 30
,, Dudhia	...	35	24	20	...	...	...	...	...	Dorna, gherri, urkaha .. }
,, Sadharan	...	30	18	11	...	...	6	9	18	For Rajim group and Maha- samund 13 for sadharan, mu- tasi, gahhar.
,, Bhata	...	30	13	7	...	...	4	6	12	9 for sadharan, matasi, urkaha
Bhata	2	3	6	For Raipur ridge group.	
Pal Kachhar	28	...	...	30	60	(Hasod, Mohrenga and Abhan- pur). Matasi, dorna, gahhar,	
Patpar Kachhar	12	9	9	18	36	Matasi, sadha- ran, gahhar. } 20-23 urkaha	

These factors are equivalent to anna rates if the village rate be 100.

IX—DETERMINATION OF ASSETS.

79. The assets, on which revenue was to be assessed, consisted of three items:—

- (1) the payments of tenants and malik-makbuzas.
- (2) the rental valuation of home-form and land held free or by service tenants.
- (3) siwai income.

The rents at present paid by the tenants and the revenue of the malik-mukhuzas was ascertained at attestation. I am afraid that there is general rent concealment, but very little came to light. But it was obvious that these rents were by no means fair rents, and that a considerable enhancement must be made. The following statement shows the percentage of enhancement sanctioned for each tahsil and that actually obtained:—

Name of Tahsil.	Actually obtained.	Sanctioned (as ordered Tahsil Report).	
		Per cent.	Per cent.
Dhamtari tahsil	28	27	
Baloda-Bazar	24	18	
Mahasamund	24	25	
Raipur	24	25	

Over the whole khasla the actual enhancement was Rs. 1,80,921 or 25 per cent, and this has been accepted by the tenants without a murmur. In fact, there can be no doubt that the people expected and were prepared to accept a much larger enhancement than that imposed. But, in this connection, it must be remembered that settlement operations commenced only $1\frac{1}{2}$ years after the distress of 1902-03, and that owing to the action of the malguzars in retarding recovery from the famines referred to in paragraphs 34 and 43, the cropping statistics were unsatisfactory and indicated caution, especially in the Baloda-Bazar Tahsil. It is true that the true state of affairs was suspected, but sufficient proof was not available at the time of writing the Tahsil Reports of this and the Raipur Tahsil to justify strong action. Subsequently, the malguzars supplied all the proof that was required by the extraordinary spread of the occupied and cultivated areas when they thought themselves safe from assessment (see paragraph 43). It was then too late to deal more strongly with the question of rent enhancement in this district: but in Drug, where re-settlement is now in progress, a much heavier enhancement has been successfully imposed. The enhancement would have been higher even with the sanctioned village rates, but for the great unevenness of rents: if a large enhancement is aimed at and rents are uneven, the enhancement arrived at can only be obtained by disregarding the ordinary limits to *per saltum* enhancements in a very wholesale manner. In the higher-paying villages, practically no enhancement was made; and in the low-paying villages, where a large enhancement was ordered, liberal margins were given to the protected tenants, and to the poorer tenants. The following table of the incidences of the revised rents shows that those of the protected tenants have been kept lower than those of the ordinary tenants, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India on the Dhamtari Tahsil Report:—

Right.	Unit incidence on proposed rents.
Absolute-occupancy	.82
Occupancy	.83
Ordinary	.88
All-round	.87

80. Home-farm has been valued in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 202 of the Settlement Code. Only in a very few cases have special rates for home-farm been sanctioned. In the villages round Raipur town the malguzars have got off lightly. Owing to the deterioration of the villages low village rates were ordered, and the home-farm was valued according to those rates, but as no tenants' rents were reduced (for the villages were only deteriorated because the tenants preferred carting, etc., in Raipur town), the incidence of the revised home-farm valuation was sometimes much lower than that of the tenants' rents.

The increase in the value of the home-farm and land held rent-free and by service tenants as calculated at attestation and as sanctioned by the Local Administration was as follows:—

Tahsil.	Estimated value of home-farm and muafi land at attestation.		Sanctioned value of home-farm and muafi land.	Percentage of difference.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Dhamtari	... 69,837	74,897	+ 7	
Baloda-Bazar	... 1,19,785	1,19,841	...	
Mahasamund	... 41,673	41,812	...	
Raipur	... 1,17,285	1,18,312	+ 1	
Total	... 3,48,580	3,54,862	+ 2	

81. The least important item is siwai income and it is also much the most difficult to estimate, for there are no records worth having. The chief heads of siwai income in this district are as follows:—

(a) Grass.	(d) Harra (myrabolams).
(b) Wood.	(e) Mahua.
(c) Lac.	(f) Ground-rents in market towns.

The grass from which income is derived by the malguzars is rarely used for fodder. Partly owing to the want of bamboos and partly to the want of potters and proper clay, very few houses are tiled, and those which are thatched are thatched with grass. Good thatching grass will only grow in the very best soil; and fetches very high prices, according to the time of year and the supply in the market. I made most of my calculations at the rate of 300 pulas (bundles) per rupee. But I took this rate so as to be on the safe side; the more common price is about 200 pulas per rupee, and I have found tenants purchasing at an even higher rate.

The great difficulty with grass was to get any idea of the outturn; sometimes I was lucky enough to find a simple mukaddam, who would give a straightforward account of the sales he had effected, and by dividing his profits by the area under thatching grass, I could get some sort of idea of the outturn per acre. If one had no luck with the mukaddam or kotwar, still something might be made out of the tenants if they had done the cutting; the usual rate for cutting grass is rupee one for 2,000 pulas, and in the jungles beyond the Mahanadi rupee one per 3,000 pulas. Of course, the difficulty is that one cannot get hold of all the labourers, and so one's estimate is always short of the true facts; still the malguzar cannot complain that it is excessive. If the malguzar or his agent made a tolerable admission this was accepted, but it was very rarely that any such admissions were made; most malguzars denied that they made any income at all, and two men took the trouble to have all their grass reserves in the open country grazed down in the year of attestation, whereby I reckon they lost at least Rs. 2,000 and probably more.

I wished to value grass land as if it was agricultural land, but this was not allowed; and I was ordered to make a moderate estimate of average profits. As I had a few villages for which I had got genuine figures, I knew that I could go up to Rs. 2 per acre with absolute safety; and if the soil was inferior I took a lower rate: where the grass land was inside the jungle and unmeasured, I had to trust a good deal to guess work; but the assessment has caused no dissatisfaction except in those villages where the malguzar had deliberately had the thatching grass grazed down in the attestation year. These men were naturally annoyed at incurring loss for nothing.

82. The question of wood should not detain us long. For the most part the malguzari jungles are very poor, but in the southern portion of the Banbagod group, and throughout the Sihawa group, there is fair to good sal; and in all other parts there are plenty of saj, tendu, etc., of small size, but eminently suitable (as rafters and roof trusses) for the village houses. I assessed timber at acreage rates on the jungle area, checking these rates by the few genuine figures I could get hold of. If the jungle was poor or remote the rate would be one anna per acre, and unless the timber was very fine the rate did not exceed Re. 0-4-0 per acre, and a rate of Re. 0-4-0 was very rare, and only imposed when there were sale figures to justify it. The assessment has been accepted as very lenient except by one malguzar: this man has now raised an objection to his assessment, though his village was announced a year ago: I imagine he has found time to cut and sell all his sal between attestation and announcement. His appeal has been rejected.

83. The assessment of lac has been the most troublesome part of the Raipur district settlement. At attestation the crop was a bumper one, and prices were rising rapidly. It was clear that to take the average profits of the past three years as the basis of my assessment would mean a ruinous enhancement of revenue; and one too, which could not be regularly collected. In 1906-07 several malguzars netted over Rs. 5,000 in individual villages from this source. Eventually I obtained sanction to assess lac at a tree rate, as if it was a crop and I think this has been successful. The estimate was a low rate varying from Re. 0-8-0 to Rs. 2 per kusum tree according to the size of the tree infected, and has been accepted as fair by the people; that it was very moderate is shown by the fact that the revenue is being paid in spite of a slump in the lac trade and bad harvests in the district. As a matter of fact, I had not based my estimate on the prices current at attestation, but on the average of previous years. i. e., the present low prices are not much lower than those assumed by me as the average: moreover I had taken a very moderate view of the outturn per tree. After discussing the matter with an English gentleman who had been trading in lac, I am convinced that the revenue assessed is perfectly fair. The Honourable the Chief Commissioner ordered that the revenue on lac should be separately assessed in all villages where it was of importance, so that should there be any special failure of the crop or collapse of the trade, the necessary suspensions or remissions could be made at once.

84. Harra and mahua were assessed at tree rates varying as a rule from Re. 0-2-0 to Re. 0-4-0 per tree according to its size and situation. Mahua trees situated in the jungle are not of much value, as the wild basis get so much of the fruit, and these were valued at a lower rate. Where I found that the malguzar was treating his tenants fairly, and maintaining the old customs (by which the tenants used to get a considerable share of the mahua along with their holdings), my assessment was lighter than in villages where the malguzar had deprived the tenants of their share.

I am inclined to think the assessment of harra too low; but the malguzars combined to conceal all their harra at attestation, hiding it away in their rice godowns, and so forth, and I could get no proper information on the subject; under these circumstances I was bound to keep on the safe side.

85. Ground-rents are only of importance in places like Raipur and Bhatapara. These were accurately taken down according to the statement of tenants; and a recount at the instance of the malguzars of Raipur led to an

increase in the assets, as the place is growing so rapidly; for this reason I took the actual figures as the basis of revenue fixation. Besides the above there are several minor heads of income, such as fisheries, melon beds in rivers, potteries and so forth; but I do not think that any of these require any distinct account. The total siwai income of the khalsa is estimated for purposes of revenue fixation at Rs. 82,612. The figure for last settlement was Rs. 38,192.

X.—ASSESSMENT OF LAND REVENUE.

86. When submitting my Dhamtari Tahsil Report I recommended that 55 per cent of the assets should be taken as revenue. In making this proposal I was influenced by the bad characters of so many of the Dhamtari malguzars, and to some extent by a feeling that Government was entitled to most of the rent enhancement in a tahsil in which the malguzars had filled their own pockets, and at the same time depressed assets by the system of taking nazaranas from new tenants. The Chief Commissioner however decided that an attempt should be made to work towards a half assets settlement, the system of nazaranas was attacked by a specially heavy assessment of ordinary tenants. Accordingly throughout the settlement it has been my object to lower the rather higher percentages taken at last settlement and to work as much towards a half assets settlement as could be done without an undue loss of revenue to Government. It was also impressed on me that I should try to let the malguzars profit by resettlement, in order that they might in future look on settlement operations with a more friendly eye; and this object has always been before my eyes. The percentage of assets taken as revenue at last settlement varied very considerably, a relic of the first settlement which was largely based on prospective assets; and besides lowering the percentage taken in highly assessed villages, I found it necessary to raise the percentage in several. The actual percentage of assets taken as revenue in each tahsil is as follows; I give also the percentage taken at the previous settlement.

Tahsil.	Previous	Present
	settlement (i. e., Mr. Carey's).	settlement (i. e., 1905— 1910).
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Dhamtari	55	53
Baloda-Bazar	53	52
Mahasamund	54	51
Raipur	53	52
Total for the district	54	52

As the assets have been increased from Rs. 9,92,069 to Rs. 14,01,283³ the revised revenue is Rs. 7,27,450, an enhancement of Rs. 1,92,815 or 36 per cent. Rental enhancement comes to Rs. 1,89,921. So that in spite of very large additions to home-farm the malguzars will only lose Rs. 2,894 over the whole district.

87. When making comparisons with the figures for last settlement contained in Mr. Carey's report it must be remembered

1. Jhalpan.
2. Katwajhar.
3. Surwai.
4. Nawapara.
5. Mundpar.
6. Hardi.
7. Dondh.
8. Pandadah.
9. Chargaon.
10. Baroli.
11. Jawarra.

that Baloda-Bazar village (old revenue Rs. 570) has now been constituted a rayatwari village, and that the marginally noted villages have been transferred to Government forest. The plots of forest given in exchange have been summarily settled and a revenue of Rs. 710, fixed on them. The revenue now paid on Baloda Bazar as a rayatwari village is Rs. 1,474.

XI.—SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

88. The question of the cost of the settlement is complicated by the fact that during the years 1905, 1906, 1909, 1910 and 1911 work has been going on in the Drug district as well as in Raipur. In 1905 and 1906 the eastern portion of the Sanjari Tahsil was attested and assessed, and since 1909 the attestation and assessment of the balance of the Drug district has been in progress. The same staff has been dealing with both districts, and it is a matter of some difficulty to distribute the cost between the two; I have done my best to make the distribution as accurate as possible, paying careful attention, not only to the area of the two districts, but the class of work which was being done in each. As a result I find that the re-settlement of the Raipur district has cost Rs. 3,23,329, the area is 3,503 square miles, so that re-settlement has cost Rs. 92-4-10 per square mile. The revenue enhancement amounts to Rs. 1,92,8-5 so that the cost of re-settlement will be repaid in less than two years.

Scale of Relief in case of Famine.

89. The district has to be divided into three classes, *viz.*, prosperous, normal and depressed tracts, but I do not think that we can now say that any portion of the Raipur district is in a distressed condition. It is true that there are small blocks of villages here and there, which still can show large areas of fallow dating from famine period, but we now know why this land has remained fallow: either the malguzar has deliberately kept the said land waste in order to obtain a light settlement now, and large nazaranas immediately after announcement, or else, as is the case round Raipur, the tenants have, to a great extent, abandoned agriculture for carting and other odd jobs round the city. In neither of these cases is there any ground for classing the village as depressed, and being specially lenient in remissions of rent and revenue: on the contrary, greater strictness is required in such places than elsewhere.

The following groups I would classify as prosperous without any hesitation:—

Raipur Tahsil ...	Mahanadi and Karun Valley groups.
Mahasamund Tahsil ...	Rajim group.
Dhamtari Tahsil ...	Limbata, Kareli, Birguri groups.

If it were not for its previous reputation I would also classify the Iawan group of the Baloda-Bazar Tahsil as prosperous: I have not been there since the season of 1906-07, but I gather from the increase in assets in many villages that this group has now completely recovered from the famines, and this is a matter which the Deputy Commissioner can decide definitely and with ease in a very few years.

The whole of the rest of the district I should describe as normal verging on prosperous, and in a very few years I think the whole district should be classed as prosperous, provided of course that no famine intervenes.

The scale of relief for each class—normal and prosperous—should be as laid down in Revenue Book Circular I—14, paragraph 13. But the Deputy Commissioner must bear in mind in granting remissions that the kists of rents and revenue are not calculated in accordance with the cropping. The people prefer to equal kists to a distribution of the rent according to the cropping, because (1) they object to having to sell their produce just when the price is lowest; they prefer to hold up their stocks till the price improves; (2) the kharif crops are those used for home consumption, and they prefer to pay their rents as much as possible out of other crops. In accordance with the general wishes of the people the old equal kists have been retained, and so should it ever be necessary to suspend or remit rents, it will be necessary in the case of each village to consider what the kists would be, if they had been fixed in accordance with the cropping: *e.g.*, granted a total failure of the rice and kodon crops, and that these covered 75 per cent of the cropped area, not only would the whole of the first kist be suspended, but also half the second: on the other hand, in the same village, if the rabi crops, amounting to 25 per cent of the cropped areas

failed, only half the second kist would be suspended. It is of course regrettable that such an anomaly should exist, but there is hope that famines may be rare, whereas the convenience or inconvenience of the tenants is a matter of yearly occurrence ; and it was found in 1907-08 when there was a partial failure of the crops, that these calculations could be made without any very great trouble.

However, though there is no portion of the district which can be called depressed now, I should like to invite attention to the Sarsiwa tract of the Kasdol-Sarsiwa group of the Baloda-Bazar Tahsil. It contains 77 villages, but most of these are very small, and the total malguzari area is only 49,225 acres, whereas there are 347 proprietors of the said villages and 1,951 tenants. That is to say, that if the whole village area were occupied there would be only a little over 21 acres for each household, and of course some allowance made for grazing and cattle stands. In fact, the group is suffering over population, and though the soil is fairly good and the rainfall, I think, fairly regular, a small failure of the crops is more seriously felt here than a more serious failure in any other part of the district : I therefore recommend that this tract should be accorded the lenient treatment ordered for depressed tracts.

The Staff.

90. The inspecting staff originally consisted of two Assistant Settlement Officers, Messrs. Chhote Lal and Keshoo Rao Dixit, and one Settlement Superintendent. Mr Chhote Lal had had large experience of Settlement work, and was of the greatest assistance in getting the work started on sound lines. He worked in Raipur till October 1908 when he was transferred to Wardha.

Mr. Keshoo Rao Dixit was hardly up to the work in Raipur, and at the end of 1905 his place was taken by Mr. Mir Padshah, who has been Senior Assistant Settlement Officer since Mr. Chhote Lal left. It is owing to Mr. Mir Padshah's energy and perseverance that the revised rents and revenues have been so promptly announced ; the amount of work disposed of by him during the last two years has been quite extraordinary.

Mr. Narayan Rao Bhagwat was posted here as Assistant Settlement Officer during December 1908, but he was too old to stand the field work, and reverted in March 1910. His work was almost entirely confined to the Drug district.

Mr Abdul Qayum, now Assistant Settlement Officer, was posted to Raipur as Settlement Superintendent at the commencement of operations. His field work has not always been of the best, but in office he has done extremely well.

Mr. Anthony was originally posted here as Assistant Settlement Superintendent, but rose to be Assistant Settlement Officer. He did much useful work in the re-survey and map correction of the Raipur and Mahasamund tahsils.

It would take too long to mention all the Additional and Assistant Settlement Superintendents who have worked in this settlement, but I cannot omit to mention Mr. Gouri Shankar, to whose work in the Statistical Branch the rapid disposal of the assessment of the Baloda-Bazar, Raipur and Mahasamund tahsils is largely due. The others have worked hard and well with few exceptions, and to them and to the Revenue Inspectors my thanks are due for their loyal assistance in what must have been to them at times a very dull and trying piece of work.

H. E. HEMINGWAY,

Settlement Officer,

Raipur

TABLE I.—Revenue Demand.

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Number of villages.	Number of mohuls.	Revenue.		Remarks.
				At last settle- ment;	At present.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Buloda-Bazar tahsil.</i>						
1	Tarenga	..	144	144	35,232	3,700
2	Lawan	..	129	130	32,554	32,554
3	Kasdol Sarsiwa	..	156	156	20,134	20,041
4	Palari	..	99	103	*33,200	*33,48*
5	Tildubandha	..	122	124	31,156	31,087
6	Simga	..	114	115	36,208	36,050
Total of Buloda-Bazar tahsil		764	772	1,88,484	1,87,831	
<i>Raipur tahsil.</i>						
7	Karun valley	..	122	124	44,677	44,645
8	Mohringa	..	85	86	27,072	26,411
9	Ilasod	..	81	90	24,905	24,736
10	Abhanpur	..	81	91	23,700	23,521
11	Mahanady valley	..	127	127	45,865	45,700
Total of Raipur tahsil		496	518	1,66,219	1,65,145	
<i>Mahasamund tahsil.</i>						
12	Sirpur Patewa	..	91	92	7,962	7,965
13	Khatti Khalri	..	94	95	11,422	11,412
14	Belsonda	..	37	40	13,925	13,919
15	Rajim	..	44	47	20,155	20,161
Total of Mahasamund tahsil		266	274	53,464	53,457	
<i>Dhamtari tahsil.</i>						
16	Kareli	..	99	102	25,957	25,950
17	Cheori	..	70	83	24,298	24,211
18	Limtara	..	161	170	65,436	65,351
19	Banbagod	..	102	102	7,204	7,201
20	Birguri	..	107	107	5,439	5,439
Total of Dhamtari tahsil		539	564	1,28,334	1,28,152	
Total of Raipur district		2,065	2,128	*536,501	*534,635	* Including No. 13 Cherkadil Settlement postponed for 3 years.

TABLE III.—Area in cultivation according to Soils, Positions, &c., in *Baloda Bazar tahsil.*

Name of assessment group.		Rice-land.																	
		Dabira.			Kamthar Ghati, Gabbhar.			Kamthar Asli, Gabbhar.			Dorsa Ghati, Gabbhar.			Kamthar Ghati, Urkaba.					
1	Tarenga	40	35	30	38	25	24	22	21	20	18	16	14	13	12	11	7		
2	Lawan	...	2,536	714	59	1,008	4,173	6,374	6,05	1,417	4,145	11,472	19	7,018	26	374	12,285	1,724	
3	Kasdol Sarsawa	...	1,287	803	22	717	4,703	9,458	*7,082	2,448	13,425	2,072	*8,591	\$11,556	29	1,136	...	1,3104	
4	Palari	...	96	2,133	306	243	1,587	3,367	*635	1,572	13,034	8,126	*2,455	\$12,163	14	57	13,950	684	
5	Tildabandha	...	783	442	61	76	1,031	3,425	*5,575	1,311	12,311	1,751	*10,373	\$15,000	7	766	44	464	
	Singa	...	633	73	49	362	2,420	3,509	165	863	3,859	9,653	79	5,486	54	2,260	11,051	3,100	
		...	539	689	168	480	3,926	3,628	245	1,046	5,297	10,322	46	6,278	339	849	16,686	1,969	
		Total	...	6,859	4,856	705	2,885	17,935	29,761	14,328	8,977	42,042	43,626	21,563	57,941	469	5,442	48,016	9,245

* Sadharan Matsi Urkaba.
† Dorsa Matsi Urkaba.
‡ Dorsa Asli Urkaba.
§ Kachar-Dorsa Urkaba and Ghati Urkaba.

|| Dabira Asli, Dabira.
|| Dabira Ghati, Dabira.

TABLE III.—Area in cultivation according to soils, positions, &c., in Daraa Dazar tanki.—(Contd.)

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Non-Rice-land.						Gardee-land.					
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Tarenga	2,513	11,382	4,770	689	5,539	...	4,619	2,049	3,662	4,810	5,167	16
2	Lawan	521	7,597	4,565	151	3,737	...	2,935	450	1,940	3,866	1,725	15
3	Kasdol Sariswa	282	2,973	2,589	41	2,382	13	2,296	2,548	3,327	720	317	22
4	Palari	344	11,533	4,694	88	1,659	...	285	512	703	373	116	8
5	Tildabandha	2,467	11,825	7,235	559	7,025	...	4,825	504	2,542	6,265	9,621	49
6	Simga	2,325	22,575	6,381	424	4,143	214	1,953	2,411	4,194	5,297	6,955	19
Total		8,452	67,885	30,234	1,952	24,515	227	16,913	8,474	16,368	21,331	23,901	216
													180
													197
													6
													85

TABLE III.—Area in cultivation according to Soils, Positions, &c, in *Baloda Basar Taluk*.—(Concl.)

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Garden-land.—(Contd.)												Baloda Basar	Baloda Basar	Baloda Basar
		Baloda Basar			Baloda Basar			Baloda Basar			Baloda Basar					
1	Tarenga	93	48	...	57	6	304	78	53	86	147	127	106.365	2,003	1,522	152
2	Lawan	49	79	12	95	19	414	42	111	167	147	25	94.398	3,079	764	73
3	Kasdol Sarsiva	30	36	25	99	...	202	30	158	212	33	18	69,920	5,219	660	165
4	Palari	12	24	13	70	...	57	...	69	144	112	18	*74.311	2,791	549	135
5	Tildabandha	43	69	...	22	7	126	28	36	86	209	241	97.545	4,097	840	198
6	Singa	69	58	1	45	1	150	46	34	137	241	114	104.503	2,166	650	176
Total		266	314	51	488	33	1,253	224	561	832	889	543	541,941	19,355	4,085	899
																27

* Including No. 13 Cherkazhi Settlement postponed for 3 years.

TABLE III.—Area in cultivation according to Soils, Positions, &c, in the Raipur tahsil.

Sect. No.	Name of assessment group.	Rice-land.										Bhata Matasi, Urkaba.
		Dorsa Matasi, Gabbar.	Dorsa Matasi, Urkaba.									
7	Karun valley	46	35	30	26	26	24	21	23	20	16	14
8	Mohrenga	432	241	11	2,550	6,153	3,842	853	1,245	7,254	12,158	7,994
9	Hasod	163	384	7	1,510	2,495	79	14	*3,119	9,386	107	*20,774
10	Abhanpur	99	272	30	38	1,771	2,621	126	...	*3,375	7,530	...
11	Mahanady valley	111	474	45	77	1,923	2,413	29	...	*4,282	8,771	...
		133	607	21	586	6,407	8,191	245	2,302	6,196	8,453	10,064
Total		938	1,978	114	3,254	17,764	19,562	1,332	3,561	24,226	36,298	18,165
												61,768
												801
												22,300
												3,895

* Dorsa Matasi, Gabbar.
† Sacharan Matasi.
† Dorsa Matasi, Sacharan Matasi, Urkaba.

TABLE III.—Area in cultivation according to Soils, Positions, &c., in the Raipur tehsil.—(Contd.)

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Non Rice-land.		Cultivated land.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
7	Katun valley	4,038	34,630	1,697	1,751
8	Mohrenga	331	13,717	4,185	1,151
9	Hasod	699	10,392	6,575	1,758
10	Abhanpur	425	10,615	5,666	1,202
11	Mahanady valley	818	25,407	8,030	1,680
Total		6,311	94,761	30,059	5,535
Dorsa Asli, Dorsa Ghati, Dorsa Matasi, Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		15	35	14	3
Kanbher Ghati, Dorsa Asli, Dorsa Ghati, Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		14	34	14	3
Bhata, Tika.		13	33	13	2
Bhata Matasi, Tika.		12	32	12	2
Kanbher Ghati, Bhata Matasi, Tika.		11	31	11	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		10	30	10	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		9	29	9	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		8	28	8	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		7	27	7	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		6	26	6	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		5	25	5	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		4	24	4	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		3	23	3	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		2	22	2	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		1	21	1	1
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		0	20	0	0
Kanbher Ghati, Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		15	35	15	3
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		14	34	14	3
Kanbher Ghati, Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		13	33	13	2
Bhata, Tika.		12	32	12	2
Bhata Matasi, Tika.		11	31	11	2
Kanbher Ghati, Bhata Matasi, Tika.		10	30	10	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		9	29	9	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		8	28	8	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		7	27	7	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		6	26	6	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		5	25	5	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		4	24	4	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		3	23	3	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		2	22	2	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		1	21	1	1
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		0	20	0	0
Kanbher Ghati, Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		15	35	15	3
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		14	34	14	3
Kanbher Ghati, Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		13	33	13	2
Bhata, Tika.		12	32	12	2
Bhata Matasi, Tika.		11	31	11	2
Kanbher Ghati, Bhata Matasi, Tika.		10	30	10	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		9	29	9	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		8	28	8	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		7	27	7	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		6	26	6	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		5	25	5	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		4	24	4	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		3	23	3	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		2	22	2	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		1	21	1	1
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		0	20	0	0
Kanbher Ghati, Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		15	35	15	3
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		14	34	14	3
Kanbher Ghati, Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		13	33	13	2
Bhata, Tika.		12	32	12	2
Bhata Matasi, Tika.		11	31	11	2
Kanbher Ghati, Bhata Matasi, Tika.		10	30	10	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		9	29	9	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		8	28	8	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		7	27	7	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		6	26	6	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		5	25	5	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		4	24	4	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		3	23	3	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		2	22	2	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		1	21	1	1
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		0	20	0	0
Kanbher Ghati, Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		15	35	15	3
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		14	34	14	3
Kanbher Ghati, Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		13	33	13	2
Bhata, Tika.		12	32	12	2
Bhata Matasi, Tika.		11	31	11	2
Kanbher Ghati, Bhata Matasi, Tika.		10	30	10	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		9	29	9	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		8	28	8	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		7	27	7	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		6	26	6	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		5	25	5	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		4	24	4	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		3	23	3	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		2	22	2	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		1	21	1	1
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		0	20	0	0
Kanbher Ghati, Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		15	35	15	3
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		14	34	14	3
Kanbher Ghati, Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		13	33	13	2
Bhata, Tika.		12	32	12	2
Bhata Matasi, Tika.		11	31	11	2
Kanbher Ghati, Bhata Matasi, Tika.		10	30	10	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		9	29	9	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		8	28	8	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		7	27	7	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		6	26	6	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		5	25	5	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		4	24	4	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		3	23	3	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		2	22	2	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		1	21	1	1
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		0	20	0	0
Kanbher Ghati, Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		15	35	15	3
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		14	34	14	3
Kanbher Ghati, Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		13	33	13	2
Bhata, Tika.		12	32	12	2
Bhata Matasi, Tika.		11	31	11	2
Kanbher Ghati, Bhata Matasi, Tika.		10	30	10	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		9	29	9	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		8	28	8	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		7	27	7	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		6	26	6	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		5	25	5	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		4	24	4	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		3	23	3	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		2	22	2	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		1	21	1	1
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		0	20	0	0
Kanbher Ghati, Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		15	35	15	3
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		14	34	14	3
Kanbher Ghati, Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		13	33	13	2
Bhata, Tika.		12	32	12	2
Bhata Matasi, Tika.		11	31	11	2
Kanbher Ghati, Bhata Matasi, Tika.		10	30	10	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		9	29	9	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		8	28	8	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		7	27	7	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		6	26	6	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		5	25	5	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		4	24	4	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		3	23	3	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		2	22	2	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		1	21	1	1
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		0	20	0	0
Kanbher Ghati, Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		15	35	15	3
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		14	34	14	3
Kanbher Ghati, Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		13	33	13	2
Bhata, Tika.		12	32	12	2
Bhata Matasi, Tika.		11	31	11	2
Kanbher Ghati, Bhata Matasi, Tika.		10	30	10	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		9	29	9	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		8	28	8	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		7	27	7	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		6	26	6	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		5	25	5	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		4	24	4	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		3	23	3	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		2	22	2	2
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		1	21	1	1
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		0	20	0	0
Kanbher Ghati, Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		15	35	15	3
Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		14	34	14	3
Kanbher Ghati, Dorsa Matasi, Tika.		13	33	13	2
Bhata, Tika.		12	32	12	2
Bhata Matasi, Tika.		11	31	11	2
Kanbher Ghati, Bhata Matasi, Tika.		10	30	10	2

TABLE III.—Area in cultivation according to Soils, Positions, &c., in the Raipur tahsil.—(Concl.)

TABLE III.—Area in cultivation according to Soil, Position, &c., in Mahasanund Tahsil.

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	Rice Land.										Bheta Matasi Urkaha.					
		40	35	30	18	25	34	11	22	28	18	14	13	11	11	9	7
12	Sirpur Patewa	103	1,884	762	...	644	1,734	...	15	2,461	4,252	6	23	13.519	...	550	
13	Khatti Khalari	162	1,812	1,160	2	38	1,723	2,771	8	88	4,964	6,103	4	37	13.440	...	216
14	Belsonda	45	702	215	1	16	3,893	2,634	...	308	5,253	7,602	* 2,468	205	...	9,942	99
15	Rajim	173	639	74	52	15,025	7,433	2,546	...	1,178	2,866	2,709	1,039	128	...	2,486	9
Total of Mahasanund Tahsil		483	5,028	2,211	55	15,080	13,693	9,685	8	1,589	15,544	20,666	3,317	393	26,959	12,448	874
Sadharian Matasi Gabbar.																	

TABLE III.—Area in cultivation according to Soil, Position, &c., in Mahasamund tahsil.—(Contd.)

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	Non-rice Land.										Garden Land.															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
12	Sirpur Patewa	...	16	52	302	...	474	1,238	2,316	7,826	5,571	597	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Khatti Khalai	..	81	18	269	...	565	1,313	1,306	8,214	2,824	278	13	2	14	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Belsonda	...	7	765	749	16	1,585	1,240	670	1,535	1,449	119	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
15	Rajim	...	6	972	751	14	1,069	741	651	871	62	..	15	3	47	49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total of Mahasamund tahsil																											
110																											

TABLE III.—Area in cultivation according to Soil, Position, &c., in *Mahasamund tahsil*.—(Concl.)

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	Garden Land.										Total	Rasanda Trigated.	Tirba Rasanda.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
12	Siripur Patewa	2	22	13	79	10	66	274	93	31	44,596	1,726	645	158
13	Khatti Khatari	8	34	12	198	74	365	56	7	48,216	3,031	980	203	147
14	Belonda ...	8	72	4	163	9	117	187	55	4	42,112	3,316	394	213
15	Rajim ...	17	57	104	382	61	213	571	13	...	43,018	1,050	876	126
Total of Mahasamund tahsil										42	1,78,342	9,123	2,895	700
... 286										42	1,397	217	42	...

TABLE III.—Area in cultivation according to soil, position, &c., in Dhamtari Tahsil.

Serial No.	Name of Assessment group.	Rice Land.												Total of Dhamtari Tahsil...					
		30	24	21	20	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	
16	Kareli	529	7,080	21,842	1,074	1,011	356	8,713	21	5,725	95	3,997	1	635	1,012	521	31	147	13
17	Chiori	917	4,997	8,165	1,956	3,393	..	9,998	61	6,257	..	1,153	11	..	842	210	..	95	..
18	Limtara	2,713	55,009	18,456	1,200	10,403	..	18,246	57	4,223	..	3,538	15	..	641	468	22	123	12
19	Banbagad	248	..	5	1,469	243	63	147	1,564	1	6,753	79	4,564	..	738	802	36	90	..
20	Bisgari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE III.—Area in cultivation according to soil, position, &c., in Dhamtari Tahsil.—(Contd.)

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	Wheat Land.										Garden Land.									
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
16	Kareli	...	370	242	12	48	1	1	5	77	254	115	521	...	54	...	1	128	...	...	...
17	Chiori	...	5,127	1,550	417	30	172	4	56	130	41	98	98	5	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Limtara	...	2,854	2,352	223	66	122	8	156	322	332	326	420	34	165	...	...	...	...	205	...
19	Bambagod	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	25	8	48	47	221	3	111	1	3	121	...	...
20	Birguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Dhamtari Tahsil		...	8,351	4,150	652	147	295	13	242	537	675	586	1,260	42	379	1	4	515	18		

Agricultural Statistics concerning 14 Subs, Position, &c. in Dhamtari Tahsil. —(Concl'd.)

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	Minor Crop.										Rice Land.										Wheat Land.		Garden Land.		Minor Crop.							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
16	Kareli	100	7	1,901	54	4,653	1,368	57	2,558	66	1,030	1,030	541	768	1,440	257	1,201	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Chiori	3,384	...	2,310	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Limtara	2,330	...	3,155	...	...	1,440	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Banbagod	12	...	132	46	1,972	1,079	111	3,140	698	...	...	...	...	...	343	821	1,691	165	23	18	58	1,406	29,520	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Birguri	272	2,823	13,383	13,940	738	100	115	989	9,974	42,254
Total of Dhamtari Tahsil.		5,896	7	7,198	101	8,833	3,245	168	7,929	798	272	3,166	14,124	15,631	903	123	133	1,047	11,384	321,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.—Cropped area at the present and former

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	
1	2	3	4	5	
BALODA BAZAR					
1	Tarenga	At former Settlement ... Attestation 1906-07	7,848 2,232	48,330 46,478	...
2	Lawan	At former Settlement ... Attestation 1906-07	3,033 2,757	60,923 61,753	35 10
3	Kasdal Sarsiwa	At former Settlement ... Attestation 1906-07	3,273 1,578	45,084 47,200	115 37
4	Palari	At former Settlement ... Attestation 1906-07	5,958 2,809	56,000 50,564	36 4
5	Tildabandha	At former Settlement ... Attestation 1906-07	8,696 3,661	43,412 38,963	27 3
6	Simga	At former Settlement ... Attestation 1906-07	12,938 6,665	43,230 40,780	9 2
Total of Baloda Bazaar Tahsil—At former Settlement					
		41,746	206,979	222	
Total of Baloda Bazaar Tahsil—Present Attestation					
		19,702	285,738	56	
RAIPUR					
7	Karun Valley	At former Settlement ... Attestation 1907-08	13,426 3,363	53,056 53,926	165 4
8	Mohrenga	At former Settlement ... Attestation 1907-08	9,333 1,233	37,116 36,804	75 19
9	Hasod	At former Settlement ... Attestation 1907-08	6,539 1,259	35,501 34,531	27 18
10	Abhanpur	At former Settlement ... Attestation 1907-08	3,903 336	37,312 37,596	41 4
11	Mahanadi Valley	At former Settlement ... Attestation 1907-08	11,636 3,236	60,998 63,045	93 38
Total of Raipur Tahsil—former Settlement					
		44,837	222,983	821	
Total of Raipur Tahsil—Present Attestation					
		9,427	225,903	83	

Settlements classified according to crop.

Linseed.	Kodan.	Til.	Others.	Total.	Area double-cropped.	Net area under crop.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TAHSIL						
7,565	10,330	...	19,604	93,677	5,479	88,198
21,275	25,584	2,746	13,833	1,12,148	19,848	92,300
5,593	10,537	...	8,534	88,655	6,565	42,090
25,308	9,425	3,199	15,933	1,18,355	31,073	87,312
1,265	3,023	75	11,559	64,394	4,021	60,373
7,367	3,260	2,735	11,687	73,864	8,857	65,007
4,600	6,086	...	5,743	78,423	3,566	74,857
16,007	3,936	651	12,560	86,540	16,315	70,225
9,621	10,918	111	15,059	87,844	5,630	82,214
10,713	19,298	4,001	17,023	93,651	15,759	77,902
9,162	12,522	...	16,149	94,010	6,022	87,988
8,397	22,147	2,867	18,422	9,928	11,551	87,729
37,806	53,416	186	76,648	5,07,003	31,283	4,75,720
89,067	83,650	1,6199	89,466	5,83,878	1,03,403	4,80,475
TAHSIL						
15,719	5,200	...	23,566	1,10,132	11,777	98,355
1,519	15,598	461	17,165	92,036	10,200	81,836
7,118	3,186	...	12,630	69,458	5,317	64,141
802	7,222	1,193	7,298	54,571	4,345	50,226
10,350	3,413	...	10,746	66,576	5,764	60,812
1,412	7,594	156	7,954	53,924	4,077	48,847
11,342	5,807	...	10,941	69,856	5,081	64,775
944	9,037	500	4,026	52,443	23,005	50,138
16,818	5,150	...	25,263	1,19,957	14,265	1,05,692
3,923	11,368	315	21,354	1,03,279	16,538	86,741
61,347	22,846	...	83,145	4,35,979	42,204	3,93,775
8,600	50,319	2,625	57,797	3,55,253	37,465	3,17,788

Including No. 13 Checkadih Settlement postponed for 3 years.

TABLE IV.—Cropped area at the present and former

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugar cane.
1	2	3	4	5
MAHASAMUND				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	Sirpur Paliwa	At former Settlement ... Attestation 1907-08	108 2	17,193 23,278
13	Khatti Khalari	At former Settlement ... Attestation 1907-08	71 22	25,066 31,843
14	Belsanda	At former Settlement ... Attestation 1907-08	1,529 38	29,071 32,791
15	Rajim	At former Settlement ... Attestation 1907-08	1,023 176	31,552 35,436
DHAMTARI				
16	Kareli	At former Settlement ... Attestation 1905-06	1,111 172	47,530 51,592
17	Chiari	At former Settlement ... Attestation 1905-06	4,334 910	36,271 36,535
18	Limtara	At former Settlement ... Attestation 1905-06	5,437 896	1,06,911 1,10,295
19	Banbagod	At former Settlement ... Attestation 1905-06	143 123	15,761 18,648
20	Birguri	At former Settlement ... Attestation 1905-06	250 255	22,036 28,550
Total of Raipur District				
	At former Settlement	1,00,589	8,51,353	1,783
	Present attestation	31,723	8,80,608	486

* Including No. 13 Cherkadih Settlement

Settlements classified according to crops.

Linseed.	Kodon.	Til.	Others.	Total.	Area double cropped.	Net area under crop.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TAHSIL.						
181	3,735	...	5,354	26,645	30	26,615
2	2,624	1,185	4,362	31,494	15	31,479
32	3,151	...	6,553	35,094	52	35,042
106	1,910	960	3,712	38,591	908	38,383
2,445	920	...	3,725	37,874	770	37,104
510	1,417	418	2,571	37,791	1,214	36,577
10,143	601	...	10,150	53,576	14,184	39,392
3,412	1,255	199	17,415	57,914	18,303	39,611
12,801	8,497	...	25,782	1,53,189	15,036	1,38,153
4,030	7,206	2,762	28,060	1,65,790	19,740	1,46,050
TAHSIL.						
14,698	2,133	...	12,418	77,930	17,059	60,871
13,133	2,553	929	20,169	88,567	27,826	60,741
13,376	2,467	...	10,508	66,984	13,263	53,721
6,700	4,257	312	17,517	60,237	15,710	50,527
37,688	1,875	...	42,627	1,94,664	67,861	1,26,803
12,408	2,714	526	78,961	2,05,973	79,269	1,26,704
8	3,066	...	3,763	22,772	448	22,324
392	2,197	1,318	4,197	26,878	1,147	25,731
725	2,141	...	4,678	29,854	2,449	27,405
8,750	2,419	1,305	6,634	47,913	11,087	36,826
66,495	11,682	...	73,999	3,92,204	1,01,080	2,91,124
41,383	14,140	4,390	1,27,478	4,35,568	1,35,039	3,00,529
1,78,449	96,441	186	2,59,574	14,88,375	1,89,603	12,98,772*
1,43,080	1,55,815	25,976	3,02,801	15,40,489	2,95,647	12,44,842*

postponed for 3 years.

TABLE V.—Details of village area at the present time.

* Including No. 13 Cherkadih Settlement

and former Settlements.—(Concl.)

occupied area.			Total area of the group.	Irrigated area.			Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of plough.	Number of plough cattle.	
Scrub jungle and grass.	Under water hill and rock and area covered by building and roads, &c.	Total area unoccupied.		From tank.	From other sources.	Total.					
10	11	12		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
TAHSIL.											
13,853	4,802	40,935	78,343	644	146	790	49	209	835	5,676	
8,841	4,950	32,200	78,784	1,083	373	1,456	250	84	2,757	9,274	
17,113	8,603	49,128	91,617	1,130	451	1,581	522	173	2,612	8,336	
10,097	8,719	41,177	91,116	2,266	326	2,592	427	125	3,885	13,800	
12,340	6,491	20,254	60,378	1,773	39	2,092	136	149	2,692	7,651	
9,693	6,742	17,859	61,050	3,370	105	3,475	177	89	3,601	10,786	
14,835	5,707	21,069	63,386	1,292	272	1,564	308	225	3,202	8,286	
11,659	5,954	19,580	63,732	771	295	1,066	332	53	3,711	9,966	
58,141	25,603	132,286	293,724	4,839	1,188	6,027	1,015	756	9,401	29,849	
40,290	26,365	110,816	294,682	7,490	1,099	8,589	1,195	351	13,954	43,826	
TAHSIL.											
25,720	10,944	49,071	113,399	1,339	628	1,967	533	234	5,012	13,581	
17,930	13,182	45,576	113,548	257	491	748	697	184	5,739	14,887	
15,405	3,936	19,376	74,801	2,546	160	2,706	385	505	4,076	10,705	
13,253	4,317	17,609	74,764	1,975	336	2,311	457	329	4,233	10,035	
30,261	9,327	40,347	171,542	2,897	902	3,799	1,183	568	9,404	25,431	
25,624	10,362	36,980	171,558	1,251	709	1,960	1,324	152	10,737	23,742	
10,006	12,933	41,586	69,042	507	175	682	143	86	2,148	5,345	
6,897	12,049	39,820	70,470	160	121	281	327	63	2,505	6,626	
12,414	4,154	52,401	88,701	794	283	1,077	59	207	2,040	4,148	
8,168	4,448	43,998	88,766	131	86	217	242	93	3,174	8,709	
93,806	41,294	200,784	517,484	8,083	3,148	10,231	2,303	1,600	22,670	59,210	
71,872	44,358	183,983	519,106	3,774	1,743	5,517	3,047	821	26,388	63,999	
461,671	159,105	771,209	2,324,873	31,855	7,174	39,029	5,188	5,921	89,743	271,624	
385,812	167,696	694,668	2,242,096	55,813	13,655	69,468	6,767	3,164	1,03,664	298,250	

Postponed for 3 years.

TABLE V.—Details of village area at the Present and

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Occupied area.					Un-occupied		
		Area in cultivation.			Area out of cultivation i. e., waste and fallow of more than 3 years.	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree forest.	
		Under crop.	Fallow of 3 years or under.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
								BALODA	
1	Tarenga	At former Settlement ...	88,198	6,815	95,013	678	95,691	29	7,886
		Attestation on 1906-07 ...	92,300	8,065	100,365	2,724	103,089	4	2,664
2	Lawan	At former Settlement ...	82,030	10,989	93,079	511	93,590	...	2,771
		Attestation on 1906-07 ...	87,312	7,086	94,398	2,395	96,793	14	4,183
3	Kasdol Sarsiwa	At former Settlement ...	60,373	9,165	69,538	346	69,884	29	12,516
		Attestation on 1906-07 ...	65,007	4,913	69,920	2,653	72,573	24	11,662
4	Palari	At former Settlement ...	74,857	7,054	81,911	611	82,522	...	2,565
		Attestation on 1906-07 ...	70,225	4,086	74,311	4,743	79,054	5	3,029
5	Tildubandha	At former Settlement ...	82,214	10,857	93,071	1,183	94,254	...	1,787
		Attestation on 1906-07 ...	77,902	19,643	97,345	3,518	101,063	4	1,861
6	Simga	At former Settlement ...	87,988	12,567	100,555	1,397	101,952	3	4,310
		Attestation on 1906-07 ...	87,729	16,773	104,502	6,126	116,628	1	2,557
	Total	At former Settlement ...	475,720	57,417	533,167	4,726	537,893	61	31,835
		Attestation on 1906-07 ...	480,475	60,566	541,041	22,159	563,200	52	25,896
								RAIPUR	
7	Karun Valley	At former Settlement ...	98,355	13,355	111,710	1,633	113,343	4	...
		Attestation on 1907-08 ...	81,836	27,230	109,066	9,822	118,888	32	17
8	Mohranga	At former Settlement ...	64,141	4,690	68,831	793	69,624	...	15
		Attestation on 1907-08 ...	50,226	18,645	68,871	4,638	73,509	1	114
9	Hasod	At former Settlement ...	60,812	7,409	68,221	1,252	69,473	16	...
		Attestation on 1907-08 ...	48,847	17,993	66,840	6,411	73,251	13	...
10	Abhanpur	At former Settlement ...	64,775	8,465	73,240	1,384	74,624	99	...
		Attestation on 1907-08 ...	50,138	25,273	75,411	6,027	81,438	5	678
11	Mahanady Valley	At former Settlement ...	105,692	5,531	111,223	1,345	112,568	...	2,182
		Attestation on 1907-08 ...	86,741	25,617	112,358	5,795	118,153	5	2,433
	Total	At former Settlement ...	393,773	39,450	433,225	6,407	439,633	119	2,197
		Attestation on 1907-08 ...	317,788	114,758	432,546	32,693	465,239	56	3,242

former Settlements.

Area.			Irrigated area.									
Scrub jungle and grass.	Under water, hill and rock and area covered by buildings, roads, &c.	Total area unoccupied	Total area of the group	From tank.	From other sources	Total.	Numbers of irrigation tanks.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of plough. c.	Number of plough cattle.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
TAHSIL:												
30,796	6,637	45,348	141,039	2,550	347	2,897	57	316	5,375	15,177		
28,321	6,838	37,827	140,916	85	466	551	126	49	6,481	18,698		
26,095	8,836	37,702	131,923	3,194	569	2,763	180	310	6,365	18,877		
21,020	9,385	34,602	131,395	259	618	877	20	149	6,941	18,852		
19,125	14,398	46,068	115,952	2,617	458	3,075	343	323	4,686	15,235		
17,477	14,465	43,528	116,201	146	84	230	247	816	4,600	15,187		
18,948	6,845	28,358	110,820	3,026	521	3,547	45	445	6,499	19,202		
22,595	6,950	32,579	111,633	...	...	...	71	20	5,675	15,181
25,051	5,419	32,257	126,511	1,214	719	1,933	50	342	5,955	17,401		
18,746	5,659	26,210	127,273	2,102	117	2,219	97	358	5,169	14,269		
38,261	7,268	49,842	151,794	1,472	373	1,845	433	334	6,024	17,417		
30,223	8,747	41,528	152,156	1,023	843	1,866	323	83	6,071	27,148		
158,276	49,403	239,575	777,403	13,073	2,987	16,060	1,108	2,070	34,904	103,309		
138,382	52,044	216,374	779,374	3,615	2,128	5,713	884	740	34,937	109,335		
TAHSIL:												
36,764	9,647	46,415	159,758	756	73	829	105	343	4,565	18,771		
33,943	8,886	42,878	161,766	9,400	717	10,117	285	297	6,802	19,638		
26,152	5,177	31,344	100,905	1,939	276	2,215	130	362	4,490	14,378		
21,220	6,979	28,314	101,823	7,256	3,198	10,554	259	247	4,667	13,896		
22,007	8,665	30,688	100,161	6,95	67	762	70	213	3,708	12,663		
20,591	8,218	28,822	102,073	7,270	1,495	8,765	219	222	4,669	13,071		
25,248	6,352	31,699	106,323	69	25	94	77	103	3,096	11,086		
21,930	6,253	28,866	110,304	7,904	810	8,714	334	205	4,306	11,956		
41,277	12,959	56,418	163,986	2,401	410	2,811	379	475	6,909	22,558		
37,584	14,593	54,615	172,768	9,004	2,465	11,469	544	281	7,941	22,529		
151,448	42,806	196,564	636,195	5,860	851	6,711	762	1,495	32,768	79,456		
135,268	44,929	183,495	640,724	40,931	8,685	49,619	1,641	1,252	28,385	81,090		

TABLE VI.—Details of holdings at former

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Held by malguzars.				Held by malik-makbuzas.		Revenue-free grantees	
		As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased out.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
									BALOD
1	Tarenga	At former Settlement ... Attestation on 1906-07 ... At Announcement ...	8,121	4,090	12,211	2,713	8	237	...
			9,889	7,401	17,290	1,860	9	190	...
			9,757	8,545	18,302	...	9	190	...
2	Lawan	At former Settlement ... Attestation on 1906-07 ... At Announcement ...	12,626	3,156	15,782	236	5	107	...
			13,120	9,900	23,020	1,610	7	105	...
			12,747	10,314	23,061	...	8	105	...
		At former Settlement ... Attestation on 1906-07 ... At Announcement ...	9,196	3,783	12,979	...	34	874	...
3	Kasdol Sarsiwa		10,307	6,085	16,392	2,118	67	866	...
			10,057	7,031	17,088	...	87	660	R. S. 24
		At former Settlement ... Attestation on 1906-07 ... At Announcement ...	11,461	2,215	13,676	1,191	14	128	R. S. 21
4	Palari		12,139	8,614	20,753	777	32	288	...
			11,680	9,445	21,134	...	70	288	...
		At former Settlement ... Attestation on 1906-07 ... At Announcement ...	14,541	3,834	18,695	...	25	194	...
5	Tildabandha		16,413	13,473	29,888	1,829	35	210	...
			15,781	15,674	31,455	...	35	242	7 R. S. 4
		At former Settlement ... Attestation on 1906-07 ... At Announcement ...	17,003	3,432	20,435	786	78	526	...
6	Simga		18,890	12,106	30,996	1,851	71	536	...
			18,960	14,616	33,576	...	73	536	...
		At former Settlement ... Attestation on 1906-07 ... At Announcement ...	73,348	20,530	93,778	4,936	167	2,066	...
	Total		80,758	57,581	138,339	10,045	221	2,204	...
			78,991	65,625	144,616	...	283	2,021	R. S. 31 210
									RAIPUR
7	Karun Valley	At former Settlement ... Attestation on 1907-08 ... At Announcement ...	16,749	3,344	20,093	...	101	432	10 486
			18,543	12,303	30,846	955	131	484	...
			18,492	13,704	32,196	...	126	487	R. S. 1 2 438
8	Mohrengra	At former Settlement ... Attestation on 1907-08 ... At Announcement ...	9,938	2,523	12,461	87	56	212	...
			11,303	8,143	19,446	601	58	212	R. S. 11 63
			11,289	9,109	20,398	...	61	212	65
		At former Settlement ... Attestation on 1907-08 ... At Announcement ...	8,716	2,351	11,067	5	137	415	9 173
9	Hasod		10,235	6,135	16,370	799	190	534	12 58
			10,131	7,150	17,281	...	203	549	R. S. 6 7 359 372
		At former Settlement ... Attestation on 1907-08 ... At Announcement ...	10,057	2,596	12,693	3	58	80	...
10	Abhanpur		11,587	10,737	22,324	603	50	66	1 R. S. 10
			11,568	11,896	23,464	...	55	66	R. S. 6 48
		At former Settlement ... Attestation on 1907-08 ... At Announcement ...	12,962	3,494	16,456	54	233	460	9 124
11	Mahanady Valley		17,310	14,550	31,860	943	165	486	3 78
			17,285	16,448	33,733	...	230	491	R. S. 3 7 78 16
		At former Settlement ... Attestation of 1907-08 ... At Announcement ...	58,462	14,308	72,770	149	583	1,599	29 785
	Total		68,978	51,863	120,846	3,901	594	1,782	16 R. S. 578 448
			68,765	58,307	127,072	...	681	1,805	R. S. 12 575 503

at present and at announcement.

Absolute-occupancy.		Occupancy.		Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenant-right.	Ordinary.		Privileged tenants.		Total occupied area.
No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.		No. of holdings.	Area.	As grant from ma'guzar.	In lieu of service.	
	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
BAZAR TAHSIL.									
171	2,665	1,853	27,263	6,066	5,623	45,786	...	1,463	95,691
191	1,725	1,516	16,930	9,776	6,888	55,902	...	1,275	103,089
202	1,760	1,523	16,977	9,974	6,711	54,447	1,235		102,885
392	5,975	1,789	25,574	7,325	4,185	36,905	497	1,425	93,590
524	5,093	1,742	18,338	11,095	4,732	37,632	494	1,026	96,793
609	4,937	1,879	18,390	11,311	4,649	38,786	1,509		98,099
152	2,549	1,213	16,696	3,812	3,430	29,992	574	2,417	69,884
269	2,212	1,354	11,721	5,667	4,195	32,888	517	2,310	72,573
329	2,198	1,598	11,746	5,763	4,886	33,069	2,758		73,488
435	6,550	1,991	29,147	4,405	2,732	26,692	707	1,195	82,522
539	4,825	1,729	18,602	7,640	2,849	25,642	325	979	79,054*
617	4,810	1,624	18,645	8,060	3,410	27,922	1,288		82,147
586	8,485	2,472	35,549	4,196	2,701	25,271	737	1,127	94,254
557	5,620	2,019	23,962	9,347	3,322	30,253	825	948	101,063
566	5,407	2,054	23,694	9,551	2,850	29,855	1,723		101,911
759	12,962	2,145	30,633	6,202	2,714	28,531	1,203	1,453	101,952
871	9,922	1,931	21,224	11,237	3,871	24,421	977	1,201	110,628
919	9,873	2,098	21,192	11,557	3,553	33,798	1,239		112,671
2,535	39,177	11,513	164,862	33,013	21,385	193,177	3,718	9,081	537,893
2,951	29,397	10,291	110,767	54,762	25,857	216,738	3,138	7,740	563,200
3,242	28,985	10,776	110,644	56,216	26,158	217,877	10,633		571,201
TAHSIL.									
1,499	22,037	3,652	44,981	5,825	2,248	17,034	867	1,588	1,13,343
1,899	18,429	4,201	38,654	12,149	2,515	15,799	803	1,283	118,888
1,951	18,249	4,274	38,364	12,224	2,305	15,748	2,083		119,991
794	11,274	1,719	22,583	5,356	1,676	15,724	740	1,272	69,624
1,093	9,129	1,903	17,543	8,796	2,148	16,543	738	1,039	73,509
1,011	9,093	1,886	17,422	9,551	1,856	15,548	1,787		74,076
863	13,294	2,269	28,131	3,492	1,381	11,197	808	866	69,473
1,067	11,358	2,380	23,371	7,908	1,949	12,085	456	752	73,251
1,105	11,355	2,447	23,537	8,129	1,772	11,635	1,201		74,118
719	12,602	2,023	31,426	4,586	1,265	11,639	536	1,062	74,624
985	10,214	2,393	25,428	9,783	1,574	12,276	510	846	81,438
986	10,144	2,354	25,553	9,962	1,528	12,388	1,318		82,943
837	16,618	2,947	42,987	5,845	2,918	27,387	814	1,977	112,568
1,207	13,078	3,063	30,936	13,666	3,351	25,957	711	1,365	118,153
1,251	13,049	3,071	30,997	13,841	3,252	25,697	2,078		119,980
4,712	75,825	12,610	170,108	25,104	9,488	82,981	3,765	6,695	439,632
6,251	62,208	13,945	135,932	52,302	11,537	82,660	3,218	5,265	465,239
6,304	61,890	14,032	136,073	53,707	10,713	81,016	8,467		471,108

Settlement postponed for three years.

TABLE VI.—Details of holdings at former

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Held by malguzars.			Held by malik-makbuza.		Revenue-free grantees.	
		As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased out.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
MAHASAMUND								
12	Sirpur Patewa	At former Settlement ..	3,977	1,294	5,271	359	11	12
		Attestation on 1907-08 ..	5,275	5,926	11,201	570	8	6
		At Announcement ..	5,102	6,656	11,758	...	9	6
13	Katti Khulari	At former Settlement ..	7,931	2,244	10,175	1,117	13	38
		Attestation on 1907-08 ..	9,104	7,484	16,588	940	17	182
		At Announcement ..	8,976	7,773	16,759	...	16	179
14	Belsonda	At former Settlement ..	5,220	1,156	6,376	650	102	120
		Attestation on 1907-08 ..	5,773	3,665	9,387	399	101	117
		At Announcement ..	5,696	4,010	9,706	...	98	117
15	Rajim	At former Settlement ..	5,803	1,464	7,267	730	164	566
		Attestation on 1907-08 ..	7,033	4,480	11,483	1,040	196	729
		At Announcement ..	6,961	4,077	11,640	...	197	770
		At former Settlement ..	22,931	6,158	29,089	2,856	290	736
	Total	Attestation on 1907-08 ..	27,169	21,575	48,664	2,949	32	1,031
		At Announcement ..	26,747	23,116	49,863	...	330	1,072
DHAMTARI								
16	Kareli	At former Settlement ..	3,411	2,428	5,839	660	97	202
		Attestation on 1905-06 ..	5,672	6,077	11,749	278	118	254
		At Announcement ..	5,669	6,611	12,271	...	115	254
17	Cheori	At former Settlement ..	6,392	2,185	8,577	28	55	192
		Attestation on 1905-06 ..	8,817	5,166	13,983	515	67	75
		At Announcement ..	8,814	5,038	14,502	...	63	83
18	Limtara	At former Settlement ..	12,783	4,778	17,561	209	262	820
		Attestation on 1905-06 ..	17,026	9,813	27,769	826	284	497
		At Announcement ..	17,613	11,031	28,644	...	274	500
19	Banbagod	At former Settlement ..	1,503	1,568	3,071	...	14	21
		Attestation on 1905-06 ..	2,561	4,183	6,846	308	9	20
		At Announcement ..	2,493	4,218	6,711	...	10	20
20	Birguri	At former Settlement ..	4,355	1,381	5,739	...	22	66
		Attestation on 1905-06 ..	3,986	4,165	8,151	869	22	66
		At Announcement ..	3,989	4,817	8,806	...	22	66
	Total	At former Settlement ..	26,467	12,340	40,807	897	450	1,251
		Attestation on 1905-06 ..	38,964	29,534	68,498	2,696	500	902
		At Announcement ..	38,569	32,365	70,934	...	484	923
GRAND TOTAL								
		At former Settlement ..	183,108	53,336	236,444	8,828	1,490	5,682
		Attestation on 1905-06 ..	215,819	160,538	376,347	19,591	1,637	5,922
		1906-07 ..						
		1907-08 ..						
		At Announcement ..	213,072	179,413	392,485	...	1,767	5,821

*Including No. 13 Cherkadib.

at present and at announcement—(Concl'd.)

Absolute-occupancy.		Occupancy.		Held by tenants of superior class in ordinary tenant-right.	Ordinary.		Privileged tenants.		Total occupied area.
No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.		No. of holdings.	Area.	As grant from malguzar.	In lieu of service.	
	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
TAHSIL.									
32	740	263	7,491	1,088	1,475	22,152	176	478	37,408
102	667	298	5,387	2,163	2,051	26,316	179	65	46,584
49	667	252	5,391	2,151	2,071	26,018	779		46,760
50	1,144	339	5,891	1,473	1,875	22,741	308	719	42,489
45	823	316	4,364	2,321	2,287	24,627	245	784	49,939
49	827	339	4,365	2,381	2,401	24,663	1,049		50,224
329	4,580	1,036	13,005	2,276	1,440	12,324	646	797	40,124
443	3,964	1,283	11,327	4,961	1,652	12,243	637	553	43,191
474	3,960	1,246	11,218	5,015	1,631	12,316	1,179		43,513
346	5,819	961	10,582	4,745	1,411	12,009	530	375	41,417
485	5,170	1,095	8,566	5,172	1,863	12,340	489	398	44,152
498	5,129	783	8,445	5,183	1,746	12,474	830		44,491
757	12,283	2,594	36,959	8,833	6,261	69,316	1,680	2,369	161,438
1,075	10,629	2,992	29,584	11,517	7,863	75,526	1,550	2,330	183,866
1,070	10,583	2,617	29,399	14,730	7,902	75,471	3,827		184,988
TAHSIL.									
645	10,743	1,832	20,654	5,543	2,650	20,411	221	681	64,328
965	9,850	2,094	20,027	7,460	3,122	17,778	660	193	67,973
937	9,731	2,358	19,647	7,542	3,064	18,045	853		68,365
679	8,408	1,994	21,084	4,624	1,547	10,906	688	586	55,425
917	7,669	2,477	18,447	6,231	1,752	9,786	817	114	57,155
939	7,567	2,507	18,265	6,417	1,863	9,541	952		57,328
1,595	26,389	4,441	54,102	7,710	2,680	22,374	872	1,340	131,195
2139	24,915	5,472	50,642	10,403	3,209	18,393	1,572	328	134,578
2,277	24,602	5,641	50,739	11,480	3,419	17,730	2,009		135,719
21	418	402	8,200	1,019	1,307	14,279	55	393	27,456
34	379	738	6,834	1,683	1,716	14,243	468	171	30,650
17	579	472	6,943	2,121	1,412	14,709	647		31,530
57	1,626	239	5,251	1,377	1,645	21,374	120	744	36,297
99	1,367	353	4,931	3,032	2,869	26,581	467	173	44,768
93	1,352	307	4,946	3,113	2,800	28,060	793		47,045
2,997	47,584	8,938	109,291	20,62	10,129	89,344	1,956	3,744	314,701
4,154	44,180	11,134	100,581	28,831	12,658	86,781	3,984	989	335,123
4,263	43,651	11,283	100,540	30,672	12,588	88,085	5,161		339,987
11,001	174,869	35,660	481,230	86,641	47,203	434,818	11,119	21,889	1,453,664
14,431	146,414	38,362	377,164	150,412	57,927	461,705	11,890	16,324	1,547,428*
14,879	145,109	38,650	376,656	155,325	57,268	462,449	28,100		1,567,284

Settlement postponed for three years.

TABLE VII.—Details of Malik-makbuzas and

Serial No	Name of assessment group.	At last.					At present.					As		
		Malik- makbuzas.	Tenants.			Malik- makbuzas.	Tenants.			Malik- makbuzas.	Ten-			
			Absolute- occupancy.	Occu- pancy.	Ordinary.		Absolute- occupancy.	Occu- pancy.	Ordinary.		Absolute- occupancy.	Occu- pancy.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Tarenga	88	1,627	15,474	30.14%	47,570	89	1,082	9,797	43,978	52,057	143	3,609	14,336
	Incidence per acre	0 0 0	0 9 11	0 0 1	0 9 5	0 9 4	0 5 10	0 10 0	0 9 3	0 10 3	0 10 1	...	...	...
	Unit-incidence	...	...	...	...	...	10	155	155	172	168	...	...	...
	Increase per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Lawan	50	3,331	15,016	18.64	47,043	50	2,426	10,813	30,992	44,671	85	4,198	15,008
	Incidence per acre	0 7 0	0 8 11	0 4 5	0 10 5	0 9 11	0 7 8	0 8 11	0 9 5	0 10 2	0 9 11	...	...	...
	Unit-incidence	...	...	...	...	...	52	147	153	150	157	...	...	...
	Increase per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Kasol Sarsiwu	316	1,238	8,844	17.84	22,720	322	1,093	6,216	26,227	27,430	503	1,464	7,943
	Incidence per acre	0 5 9	0 7 10	0 8 4	0 8 5	0 8 5	0 6 0	0 7 11	0 8 4	0 8 5	0 8 4	...	...	...
	Unit-incidence	...	...	...	...	...	41	151	153	155	154	...	...	...
	Increase per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palari	43	4,204	19,292	23.45	47,013	400	3,210	12,390	24,058	39,664	947	4,346	16,670
	Incidence per acre	0 5 5	10 3	0 10 8	0 12 0	0 11 3	0 4 5	0 10 8	0 10 8	0 11 7	0 11 2	...	...	...
	Unit-incidence	...	...	...	...	...	51	161	161	170	166	...	...	...
	Increase per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Tilabandha	57	4,488	10,932	18.50	42,050	68	2,948	12,783	23,851	39,592	203	4,176	17,136
	Incidence per acre	0 4 9	0 8 6	0 9 0	0 10 1	0 9 4	0 5 0	0 8 5	0 8 6	0 9 8	0 9 2	...	...	...
	Unit-incidence	...	...	...	...	...	34	159	165	175	170	...	...	...
	Increase per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Simga	219	7,801	28,193	23.00	49,915	206	6,116	13,073	30,128	49,317	474	8,280	17,124
	Incidence per acre	0 6 8	0 9 0	0 9 7	0 10 11	0 10 3	0 6 3	0 9 10	0 9 10	0 10 6	0 10 3	...	...	...
	Unit-incidence	...	...	...	...	...	40	164	166	180	174	...	...	...
	Increase per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Baloda Bazar Tuhsil	2773	22,809	97,044	1,43,546	2,62,399	2798	17,301	61,992	1,71,734	8,51,027	21,615	24,073	88,710
	Incidence per acre	0 6 0	0 9 4	0 9 5	0 10 2	0 9 9	0 5 10	0 9 5	0 9 5	0 10 1	0 9 10	...	...	...
	Unit-incidence	...	...	...	...	...	40	158	160	169	166	...	...	...
	Increase per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Karun Valley	932	14,129	53,538	18,515	60,183	955	12,149	29,115	23,179	64,443	R.F.G 412 35	17,279	36,614
	Incidence per acre	0 8 7	0 10 3	0 11 11	0 13 0	0 11 9	0 8 5	0 10 7	0 12 1	0 13 3	0 12 2	...	...	...
	Unit-incidence	...	...	...	...	...	62	164	173	184	174	...	...	...
	Increase per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Including No. 13, Cherkadli Settlements

Tenants' payments of Raipur District.

duced.		As proposed.						At announcement.						Sanctioned standard unit rate.	Remarks.		
ants.		Malik-makbuza.	Tenants.				Malik-makbuza.	Tenants.				Malik-makbuza.					
Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy	Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute-occupancy.	Occupancy	Ordinary.	Total.						
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29				
TAHSIL.																	
48,469	64,313	101	1,453	12,940	49,914	64,316	101	3,457	12,840	49,474	63,771	180					
...	...	0 8 6	0 13 7	0 12 0	0 12 2	0 12 2	8 6	0 12 3	0 18 2	0 18 3	0 13 3	...					
...	...	16	174	176	189	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	+46	+35	138	+10	+21	+46	+35	+31	+18	+20	...					
38,850	57,750	63	1,818	14,148	38,207	56,103	59	5,820	14,201	39,083	57,044	170					
...	...	0 9 10	0 12 1	0 12 4	0 12 7	0 12 6	0 9 0	0 12 5	0 12 4	0 12 6	0 12 5	...					
...	...	167	164	169	173	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	+29	+35	+31	+23	+10	+18	+34	+31	+36	+28	...					
35,146	34,553	R.S. 443	1,381	2,721	25,193	34,795	R.S. 338	1,382	7,719	3,5308	34,309	165					
...	...	0 8 6	0 10 0	0 10 7	0 10 5	0 10 5	0 8 0	0 10 1	0 10 6	0 10 5	0 10 5	...					
...	...	158	165	166	169	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	+36	+36	+26	+25	+25	+41	+36	+36	+26	+26	+25	...				
29,303	50,318	4182	4,026	15,914	29,634	49,644	182	4,070	25,911	33,373	52,354	180					
...	...	0 10 1	0 13 7	0 13 8	0 14 3	0 14 0	0 10 5	0 13 6	0 13 8	0 14 4	0 14 1	...					
...	...	178	178	179	187	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	+127	+27	+28	+23	+25	+128	+27	+28	+34	+32	...					
87,538	48,850	134	3,817	10,474	28,327	48,578	134	3,762	10,329	28,231	48,221	165					
...	...	0 9 9	0 10 10	0 11 0	0 11 5	0 11 3	0 8 10	0 11 2	0 11 0	0 11 6	0 11 3	...					
...	...	71	76	84	90	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	+97	+29	+29	+19	+83	+97	+28	+27	+18	+22	...	...		
34,866	60,270	358	7,763	16,468	35,976	60,307	353	7,682	16,369	35,355	59,254	190					
...	...	0 10 8	0 12 6	0 12 5	0 12 7	0 12 6	0 10 6	0 12 5	0 12 3	0 12 6	0 12 5	...					
...	...	170	181	183	195	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	+74	+27	+27	+19	+23	+71	+26	+24	+17	+20	...					
203,871	316,054	R.S. 183	22,367	83,625	307,851	313,243	R.S. 183	22,172	83,109	309,378	314,853	...					
...	...	0 9 5	0 12 2	0 12 1	0 18 3	0 12 3	0 9 3	0 12 3	0 12 2	0 12 3	0 12 2	...					
...	...	165	174	177	183	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	+65	+29	+29	+21	+24	+62	+28	+28	+27	+24	...					
TAHSIL.																	
24,969	79,866	R.F.G. 385	16,534	36,265	28,040	30,643	R.F.G. 350	16,172	36,296	28,056	80,524	195					
...	...	0 12 9	0 14 2	0 15 0	1 0 1	0 15 3	0 12 9	0 14 2	0 15 1	1 0 1	0 15 3	...					
...	...	93	86	91	102	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	+51	+34	+25	+21	+25	+53	+35	+25	+21	+25	...	...		
...				

postponed for three years.

TABLE VII.—*Details of Malik-makbusa and*

Tenants payments of Raipur District.—(Contd.)

TABLE VII.—Details of Malik-makbusa and

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	At last.					At present.					As de			
		Malik-makbusa.	Tenants.				Malik-makbusa.	Tenants.				Malik-makbusa.	Ten		
			Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.		Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	
3	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
15	Rajim	Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	MAHASAMUND
		Incidence per acre	0 9 11	0 12 8	0 13 9	0 15 3	0 14 3	0 9 2	0 13 9	0 15 4	1 2 1	1 0 7	...	...	...
		Unit-incidence	...	...	...	...	...	59	63	71	71	80	...	...	...
		Increase per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Kareli	Total Mahasamund Tahsil	375	7,836	21,848	42,507	72,391	445	7,476	10,070	54,671	81,017	948	10,986	31,896
		Incidence per acre	0 8 2	10 2	0 9 5	0 8 8	0 9 1	0 6 11	0 10 11	0 10 4	0 9 9	0 9 11	...	...	...
		Unit-incidence	...	...	...	...	...	53	60	64	70	67	...	...	...
		Increase per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Cheorli	Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	DHAMTARI
		Incidence per acre	0 3 10	0 10 7	0 12 5	0 15 11	0 12 7	0 11 10	0 10 7	0 11 9	0 13 3	0 12 3	...	...	...
		Unit-incidence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Limtara	Total Dhamtari Tahsil	403	20,609	46,858	89,675	97,174	528	19,743	44,944	29,580	94,865	R. F. G. 87	30,389	39,896
		Incidence per acre	0 8 3	0 13 6	0 13 11	0 15 9	0 14 1	9 7	18 8	0 24 9	1 0 5	0 14 5	...	...	...
		Unit-incidence	...	...	...	...	...	228	64	75	95	77	...	...	...
		Increase per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Bansagod	Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Incidence per acre	0 2 9	0 6 8	0 6 5	0 6 7	0 6 6	0 5 3	0 6 11	0 6 7	0 6 4	0 6 3	...	...	...
		Unit-incidence	...	...	...	...	...	112	63	69	73	71	...	...	...
		Increase per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Birgurli	Total Dhamtari Tahsil	10	394	1,219	6,797	7,410	9	363	1,319	7,258	8,936	16	750	3,069
		Incidence per acre	0 2 4	0 8 10	0 5 9	0 4 1	0 4 0	0 3 3	0 4 3	0 4 5	0 3 12	0 4 0	...	...	...
		Unit-incidence	...	...	...	...	...	181	20	36	39	38	...	...	...
		Increase per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Total Raipur District	Brought forward	531	33,778	83,148	75,739	19,1059	410	31,988	78,588	78,236	18,8546	401	49,959	30,895
		Incidence per acre	0 6 8	0 12 4	0 13 0	0 11 0	0 11 6	0 7 3	0 11 7	0 12 5	0 10 10	0 11 7	R. F. G. 87	...	...
		Unit-incidence	...	...	...	...	...	85	63	74	78	73	...	...	...
		Increase per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Raipur District	Brought forward	82,537	111,818	319,809	343,719	773,346	8,476*	96,182	257,901	403,610	756,633	R. F. G. 537	140,788	34,8276
		Incidence per acre	0 7 3	0 10 3	0 10 8	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 6 8	0 10 6	0 10 11	0 10 6	0 10 8	R. S. 12	...	...
		Unit-incidence	...	...	...	...	...	50	62	68	74	70	...	...	...
		Increase per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Including No. 23 Cherkadli Settlement

Note:—Unit-incidences of revised payments have not been given as

Tenants' payments of Raipur District.—(Concl'd.)

duced.		As proposed.						At announcement.						Sanctioned standard unit- rate.	Remarks.		
ants.		Tenants.			Tenants.			Tenants.			Tenants.						
Ordi- nary.	Total.	Malik- makbuz.	Absolute- occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik- makbuz.	Absolute- occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.						
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29				
TAHSIL.—(Concl'd.)																	
...				
21,719	39,203	673 R. F. G. 38	5,916	10,271	22,638	38,625	671 R. S. 2 R. F. G. 38 0 13 11	5,916	10,232	23,035	39,193	1.00					
...	...	0 14 9	1 2 4	1 3 4	1 4 10	1 4 0	1 2 6	1 3 5	1 4 10	1 4 1	...						
...	...	194	184	189	195	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	+61 %	+33 %	+26 %	+15 %	+20 %	+61	+33	+26	+17	+32	...					
64,063	1,00,044	706 R. F. G. 38	9,828	24,478	65,197	99,463	791 R. F. G. 38 R. S. 3 0 11 10	9,843	24,359	65,816	1,00,018	...					
...	...	0 12 4	0 24 10	0 13 3	0 11 7	0 12 3	0 14 11	0 13 3	0 11 8	0 12 4	...						
...	...	194	180	181	183	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	+79	+35	+28	+19	+21	+79	+35	+18	+20	+33	...					
TAHSIL.																	
23,166	53,635	181	9,573	18,870	24,133	54,575	164 R. F. G. 1	9,503	18,611	24,186	53,898	1.10					
...	...	0 12 4	0 15 7	0 15 3	0 15 4	0 15 3	0 19 4	0 15 7	0 15 2	0 15 6	0 15 5	...					
...	...	118	91	101	114	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	+92	+47	+28	+16	+25	+74	+46	+27	139	+36	...					
15,565	43,615	56	7,274	18,420	16,131	41,895	41 R. B. 1 0 8 0	7,171	15,317	16,276	41,764	1.10					
...	...	0 9 1	0 15 2	1 0 0	1 0 1	0 15 11	0 15 2	1 0 1	1 0 4	1 0 0	...	...			
...	...	111	97	106	115	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	+391	142	+27	+14	+23	+282	+40	+25	+15	+23	...					
34,978	1,25,247	544 R. F. G. 40	27,603	57,894	33,490	1,20,03	361 R. F. G. 12	27,162	58,144	36,124	1,21,433	1.05 1.50 for warding.					
...	...	0 11 4	1 7 9	1 2 3	1 3 8	1 2 7	0 18 7	1 1 8	1 2 4	1 3 9	1 2 7	...					
...	...	129	89	96	114	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	+18	+40	+29	+22	+28	124	+35	+29	+22	+29	...					
7,866	22,193	5	232	5,668	7,765	17,955	5	232	3,715	8,698	13,605	1.05					
...	...	0 3 8	0 9 4	0 8 7	0 7 10	0 8 1	0 4 0	0 9 4	0 8 8	0 8 3	0 8 5	...					
...	...	129	86	88	89	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	+14	+36	150	+23	125	+25	+13	+33	+28	+36	...					
10,217	13,032	15	586	1,917	4,867	13,370	15	581	1,939	10,255	12,765	1.45					
...	...	0 3 8	6 10	0 6 3	0 5 4	0 5 6	0 3 8	0 6 11	0 6 3	0 5 3	0 5 5	...					
...	...	133	132	138	30	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	+59	+60	145	436	478	167	+59	+46	+41	+43	...					
91,793	2,45,642	611 R. F. G. 40	45,358	1,02,839	9,385	2,39,482	585 R. S. 1 R. F. G. 2 0 10 2	44,541	1,01,746	66,138	2,41,525	...					
...	...	0 10 8	1 0 5	1 0 0	0 12 11	0 14 8	1 0 4	1 0 0	0 12 11	0 14 8	...						
...	...	128	89	95	93	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	+50	+43	+29	+19	+27	+43	+40	+19	+23	+28	...					
4,71,899	9,52,963	4,019 R. S. 35 R. F. G. 570 0 10 10	1,20,271	3,27,995	1,93,313	9,40,792	585 R. S. 1 R. F. G. 2 0 10 2	1,29,573	3,27,712	4,88,737	9,45,022	...					
...	...	183	83	87	88	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	+64	+25	+27	+20	+24	+64	+34	+27	+31	+35	...					

postponed for three years.

they do not vary with those of proposed payments.

Table VIII.—Siwar Income.

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	Recorded at former Settlement.	Recorded in the year of Re-settlement.	Amount assumed at average.	Announced.
		Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Baloda Bazar Tahsil.					
1	Tarenga	.. 13,625	20,126	14,647	13,525
	Lawan	.. 1,800	4,498	4,335	4,180
3	Kasdol Sarsiwa	.. 1,508	3,698	3,170	3,140
4	Palari	.. 2,168	* 8,431	5,480	4,685
5	Tildabandha	.. 1,887	3,214	2,345	2,125
6	Simga	.. 1,512	3,002	2,270	2,230
Total of Baloda-Bazar Tahsil		.. 22,500	47,969	32,147	29,885
Raipur Tahsil.					
7	Karun Valley	.. 309	2,035	1,805	2,072
8	Moheng	.. 105	1,911	814	587
9	Hasod	.. 526	2,870	2,134	2,334
10	Abhanpur	.. 61	717	600	600
11	Mahanadi Valley	.. 1,642	4,887	4,755	4,374
Total of Raipur Tahsil		.. 2,733	12,420	10,208	9,967
Mahasamund Tahsil.					
12	Sirpur Patewa	.. 3,500	9,070	7,699	7,336
13	Khatti Khalari	.. 3,164	12,471	10,683	9,683
14	Belsondha	.. 512	2,021	1,707	1,707
15	Rajim	.. 54	1,460	1,330	1,330
Total of Mahasamund Tahsil		.. 7,723	25,017	20,419	20,056
Dhamtari Tahsil.					
16	Kareli	.. 764	2,033	2,164	2,093
17	Chiori	.. 107	163	102	192
18	Limtara	.. 227	1,303	1,004	1,004
19	Banbagad	.. 2,743	23,173	6,431	9,301
20	Birguri	.. 1,76	20,052	10,064	10,114
Total of Dhamtari Tahsil		.. 5,235	45,668	19,705	22,704
Total of Raipur District		.. *38,192	1,25,083	*82,769	*82,612

*Including No. 13 Chakadih Settlement postponed for three years.

STATEMENT IX.—Valuation of sir, khudkasht and land held by privileged tenants.

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Sir and khudkasht.			Area held by privi- leged tenants.			Rental valuation adopted.	Valuation announced.				
		Area leased out.		Area cul- tivated by malguzars.	Area held by privi- leged tenants.		Total rental value (columns 1,3 and 9).		For Sir and khud- kasht.	For area held by privileged tenants.	For land held by privileged tenants.	Total.	
		Rental value at sanctioned unit-rates.	Compre- rents actually paid to malguzars.		Rental value at sanctioned unit-rate.	Rental value as sanctioned unit-rates.							
EA LODA BAZAR TAHSIL.													
1	Terenga	1,384	1,174	13,252	961	...	15,597	14,634	963	15,399	915	16,314	
2	Lawan	1,330	1,181	16,774	1,232	...	19,336	18,100	1,239	18,328	1,191	19,519	
3	Kasdol Sarsiwa	1,281	1,027	10,217	1,700	...	13,198	11,468	1,705	12,061	1,662	13,723	
4	Palari	766	615	18,155	1,127	...	20,048	18,877	1,129	19,544	1,119	20,663	
5	Tildabandha	1,496	1,249	21,134	1,304	...	23,934	22,662	1,310	24,193	1,261	25,454	
6	Simga	1,585	1,337	25,185	1,812	...	28,583	26,800	1,816	27,547	1,773	29,320	
	Total	7,843	6,583	1,64,717	8,136	...	1,30,666	1,12,541	8,162	1,17,972	7,921	1,24,993	
RAIPUR TAHSIL.													
7	Karun Valley	1,043	914	29,818	2,07	...	34,913	30,952	2,091	32,769	2,111	34,880	
8	Mohrenya	554	460	17,293	1,581	...	19,434	17,790	1,606	19,025	1,623	20,648	
9	Hasod	806	1,160	13,446	1,126	...	15,278	14,262	1,126	17,433	1,129	16,562	
10	Abhanpur	573	692	17,057	1,116	...	18,781	17,527	1,093	18,477	1,071	19,548	
11	Mahonady Valley	955	729	29,012	1,953	...	31,920	29,797	1,928	31,115	1,928	34,044	
	Total	3,041	3,955	1,06,632	7,853	...	1,18,425	1,10,328	7,847	1,11,820	7,762	1,25,682	
MAHASAMUND TAHSIL.													
12	Sipur Patewa	392	195	5,160	380	...	5,842	5,336	372	5,726	369	6,095	
13	Khatti Khalari	703	451	10,758	674	...	12,135	11,352	677	11,759	710	12,509	
14	Belsonda	354	312	7,568	946	...	88,68	7,914	924	8,191	920	9,111	
15	Rajim	1,451	1,621	1,275	1,069	...	15,270	14,911	1,064	14,490	1,083	15,573	
	Total	2,819	2,579	36,235	3,069	...	42,115	38,803	3,037	41,206	3,082	43,288	
DHAMTARI TAHSIL.													
16	Kareli	352	225	11,823	896	...	13,071	12,061	902	12,737	889	13,626	
17	Chetri	632	721	14,193	1,011	...	15,836	14,830	1,016	15,634	1,027	16,661	
18	Limbata	1,162	647	34,614	2,234	...	38,010	35,907	2,244	36,959	2,360	39,319	
19	Bambagod	142	259	3,864	319	...	4,325	4,006	320	3,959	329	4,288	
20	Birguri	360	156	3,020	253	...	3,633	3,381	253	3,493	283	3,781	
	Total	2,618	2,068	12,514	4,713	...	24,875	20,185	4,77	22,782	4,893	27,675	
	Total of Raipur District	17,243	15,125	315,099	23,771	...	23,56,112	23,318,57	23,773	23,47,880	23,758	371,638	

TABLE X.—Total estimated enhanced assets

*Including No. 13 Chakadib

compared with assets of former Settlement.

posed.			Increase (+) or decrease (-) of proposed over last Settlement assets.	As announced.					Increase (+) or decrease (-) of announced over last Settlement assets.
Annual value of sir, khud-kasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwai receipts.	Total.		Payments of malik-mak-buza.	Payments of tenants.	Annual value of sir, khud-kasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwai receipts.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TAHSIL.									
15,597	14,647	94,661	+ 25,047	101	63,771	16,314	13,525	93,711	+ 24,097
19,339	4,335	79,942	+ 20,267	59	57,044	19,519	4,180	80,802	+ 21,127
13,173	3,170	51,081	+ 13,207	R. S. 121	338	34,309	13,743	3,140	51,510
20,006	5,480	75,312	+ 14,704	182	52,254	20,663	4,685	77,784	+ 17,176
23,972	2,344	74,928	+ 17,668	134	48,221	25,454	2,125	75,934	+ 18,674
28,616	2,270	91,451	+ 24,694	353	59,551	29,320	2,330	91,157	+ 24,400
1,20,703	32,140	4,67,375	+ 1,15,587	R. S. 121	1,167	3,14,853	1,24,993	29,885	4,70,898
									121
TAHSIL.									
33,046	1,805	1,15,878	+ 31,994	M. M. 388 R. F. G. 350	80,524	34,880	2,072	1,17,864	+ 33,980
19,396	814	64,501	+ 14,391	144	43,954	20,648	587	65,333	+ 15,223
15,388	2,435	63,826	+ 16,544	487 64	45,553	16,562	2,334	64,936	+ 17,644
18,620	600	61,668	+ 15,956	42 5	42,686	19,548	600	62,876	+ 17,164
31,725	4,755	1,12,654	+ 29,094	M. M. 308 R. F. G. 75 R. S. 13	75,909	34,044	4,374	1,14,635	+ 31,075
1,18,175	10,409	4,18,527	+ 1,07,979	1,369 489 18	3,88,626	1,25,682	9,967	4,25,644	+ 115,096
									480 18
TAHSIL.									
5,703	7,699	28,595	+ 13,293	1	15,194	6,095	7,336	28,626	+ 13,394
12,039	9,683	42,137	+ 20,455	74	20,401	12,509	9,683	42,667	+ 20,985
8,838	1,707	35,703	+ 10,741	M. M. 46 R. S. 1	25,230	9,111	1,707	36,094	+ 11,132
15,255	1,330	56,683	+ 19,453	M. M. 671 R. F. G. 38 R. S. 2	39,193	15,573	1,330	56,767	+ 20,136
41,840	20,419	1,62,518	+ 63,941	R. F. G. 38 R. S. 3	100,018	43,288	20,056	1,64,154	65,577
									38 3
TAHSIL.									
12,963	2,104	67,823	+ 20,746	R. F. G. 1	164	52,898	13,626	2,093	68,781
15,836	191	57,978	+ 13,950	M. M. 41 R. S. 1	41,764	16,661	192	58,658	+ 14,630
38,151	1,004	1,60,486	+ 44,871	M. M. 361 R. F. G. 22	1,21,433	39,319	1,004	1,62,117	+ 46,502
4,326	6,431	22,417	+ 8,423	5	12,665	4,288	9,301	26,259	+ 12,265
3,636	10,065	26,086	+ 15,644	15	12,765	3,781	10,114	26,675	+ 16,233
74,913	19,795	3,34,790	+ 1,03,634	586 23 1	2,41,525	77,675	22,704	3,42,490	+ 1,11,334
									23 1
3,55,630	82,769	13,83,210	+ 3,91,141	3,914 143 550	9,45,023	3,71,638	82,612	14,03,186	+ 411,117
									143 550

Settlement postponed for three years.

TABLE XI.—Revised

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	Last Revenue.	Present Revenue.			Proposed Revenue.		
			Realizable.	Muaf.	Total.	Realizable.	Muaf.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Tarenga	...	35,232	35,180	...	35,180	47,835	...
2	Lawan	...	32,554	32,365	...	32,365	42,310	...
3	Kasdol Sarsawa	...	20,134	19,131	910	20,041	24,705	1,085
	Palari	...	33,200	32,448	700	33,148	38,800	945
5	Tildabandha	...	31,156	29,292	1,795	31,087	37,310	1,705
6	Simga	...	36,208	35,410	650	36,060	47,015	345
	Total of Baloda Bazar Tahsil		1,88,484	1,83,826	4,055	1,87,681	2,37,975	4,080
7	Karan Valley	...	44,677	43,835	810	44,645	59,190	1,115
8	Mohrenga	...	27,072	26,641	...	26,641	33,295	..
9	Hasod	...	24,905	23,636	1,000	24,636	31,235	1,175
10	Abhanpur	...	23,700	22,323	1,200	23,523	29,275	1,730
11	Mahanady Valley	...	45,865	45,020	680	45,700	58,360	965
	Total of Raipur Tahsil		1,66,219	1,61,455	3,690	1,65,145	2,11,355	4,985
12	Sirpur Patewa	...	7,962	7,965	...	7,965	14,205	...
3	Khatti Khalari	...	11,422	11,412	...	11,412	20,880	...
4	Belsonda	...	13,925	12,209	1,710	13,919	16,550	2,400
15	Rajim	...	20,155	19,671	490	20,161	28,585	810
	Total of Mahasamund Tahsil		53,464	51,257	2,200	53,457	80,220	3,210
16	Kareli	...	25,957	25,700	250	25,950	36,075	300
17	Cheori	...	24,298	24,211	...	24,211	31,920	...
18	Limtara	...	65,436	64,538	813	65,351	86,018	1,682
19	Bambagod	...	7,204	7,201	...	7,201	11,380	...
20	Birguri	...	5,439	4,372	1,067	5,439	11,115	1,990
	Total of Dhamtari Tahsil		1,28,334	1,26,022	2,130	1,28,152	1,76,508	3,372
	Total of Raipur District		*5,36,501	5,22,560	13,075	*5,34,635	7,06,058	15,647

Revenue.

Announced Revenue.			Progressive Realizable Revenue.			Percent- age of last revenue on assets of last settle- ment.	Percent- age of proposed revenue on total of proposed assets.	Percent- age of Annou- nced revenue on total of annou- nced assets.	Rental enhancement on Present rent.		Revenue enhancement.	
Realizable.	Manuf.	Total.	1st 5 years	2nd 5 years.	Remain- ing years.				Proposed.	Announced.	Proposed.	Announced.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BAZAR TAHSIL.												
47,155	...	47,155	47,155	47,155	47,155	51	51	50	+ 11,391	+ 10,846	+ 12,655	+ 11,975
42,330	...	42,330	42,260	42,330	42,330	55	53	52	+ 11,547	+ 11,2382	+ 9,945	+ 9,965
24,790	1,085	25,875	24,775	24,790	24,790	53	50	50	+ 6,993	+ 7,007	+ 5,749	+ 5,834
39,910	945	40,855	39,845	39,910	39,910	55	53	53	+ 10,083	+ 12,692	+ 6,597	+ 7,707
37,320	1,745	39,065	37,260	37,320	37,320	54	52	51	+ 9,062	+ 8,705	+ 7,928	+ 7,978
46,670	145	47,015	46,495	46,670	46,670	54	52	52	+ 11,042	+ 10,084	+ 11,300	+ 10,955
2,38,175	4,120	2,42,295	2,37,790	2,38,175	2,38,175	54	52	52	+ 60,117	+ 61,716	+ 54,174	+ 54,414
TAHSIL.												
1,60,150	1,115	61,265	60,020	60,150	60,150	53	52	52	+ 16,329	+ 16,214	+ 15,660	+ 16,620
33,450	...	33,610	33,610	33,610	33,610	54	53	51	+ 8,605	+ 8,412	+ 6,654	+ 6,699
1.I. R.160	...	33,310	31,755	31,905	32,050	53	51	52	+ 8,244	+ 8,281	+ 7,774	+ 8,674
31,880	1,260	33,310	31,755	31,905	32,050	53	51	52	+ 8,081	+ 8,360	+ 7,482	+ 8,327
1.I. R.170	1,815	31,850	29,985	30,035	30,035	52	50	51	+ 14,434	+ 14,477	+ 13,625	+ 15,090
30,035	1,040	60,790	59,515	59,665	59,750	55	53	53				
2,15,085												
1.I. R.510	5,230	2,20,825	2,14,885	2,15,365	2,15,595	54	52	52	+ 55,693	+ 55,744	+ 51,195	+ 55,680
TAHSIL.												
14,080	...	14,080	12,945	13,640	14,080	52	50	49	+ 2,874	+ 2,881	+ 6,240	+ 6,115
20,945	...	20,945	18,730	20,140	20,945	53	50	49	+ 3,918	+ 3,978	+ 9,468	+ 9,533
16,575	2,400	18,975	16,575	16,575	16,575	56	53	53	+ 5,163	+ 5,282	+ 5,031	+ 5,056
28,960	825	29,785	28,795	28,920	28,960	55	52	52	+ 6,842	+ 7,210	+ 9,234	+ 9,624
80,560	3,225	83,785	77,045	79,275	80,560	54	51	51	+ 18,797	+ 19,351	+ 29,973	+ 20,328
TAHSIL.												
35,460	300	35,760	35,000 For 3 years 34,970	35,460	35,460	55	53	52	+ 10,561	+ 10,867	+ 10,425	+ 9,42
31,655	..	31,655	31,655	31,655	31,655	55	55	54	+ 7,994	+ 7,849	+ 7,709	+ 7,444
86,068	1,102	87,170	86,068	86,068	86,068	57	54	54	+ 26,787	+ 27,237	+ 21,749	+ 21,819
12,460	...	12,460	11,335	11,950	12,460	51	51	47	+ 3,358	+ 3,368	+ 4,179	+ 5,259
11,170	2,020	13,190	9,255	10,465	11,170	52	50	49	+ 3,440	+ 3,835	+ 7,666	+ 7,7
1,76,813	3,422	1,80,235	1,73,313 For 3 years 1,73,283	1,75,598	1,76,813	56	54	53	+ 51,140	+ 53,156	+ 51,728	+ 52,683
710,633												
1.I. R.510	15,997	7,27,140	7,03,033 For 3 years 7,03,003	7,08,413	7,11,143	54	52	52	+ 1,85,747	+ 1,89,967	+ 1,87,070	+ 1,92,505

Settlement post formed for 3 years.

TABLE XII.—Distribution of revised revenue between malik-makbuzā and malguzari land.

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	As Proposed.						As announced.					
		Revised payment on malik-makbuzā land.	Amount of revised payment taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payment relinquished to malguzar as draw-back on revised payment.	Percentage of draw-back on revised payment.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari land.	Percentage of such balance on malguzari assets.	Revised payment on malik-makbuzā land.	Amount of revised payment taken as revenue payable to Government.	Amount of revised payment relinquished to malguzar as draw-back on revised payment.	Percentage of draw-back on revised payment.	Balance of revised revenue chargeable to malguzari land.	Percentage of such balance on malguzari assets.
8	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BALODA BAZAR TAHSIL.													
6	Tarenga	101	86	15	14	47,749	50	101	86	15	15	47,069	50
7	Lawan	65	55	10	15	42,255	53	59	50	9	15	42,280	53
8	Kasol Saraiwa	443	386	57	13	25,388	50	338	281	57	13	25,473	50
	R. S.	16	16	...	...	...	...	121	121	...	...	...	...
9	Patari	188	156	26	14	39,590	53	182	150	26	14	40,090	53
10	Tildabandha	134	117	17	13	38,848	52	134	117	17	13	38,948	51
11	Simga	358	308	50	14	47,052	51	353	304	49	14	46,711	51
	Total	1,283	1,108	175	14	840,931	50	1,167	994	173	14	2,41,180	51
	R. S.	16	16	...	...	...	...	121	121	...	...	...	...
RAIPUR TAHSIL.													
7	Karun Valley	385	332	53	14	59,973	52	388	335	53	14	61,030	53
	R. F. G.	353	295	58	16	...	...	350	292	58	16	...	...
8	Mohrenge	144	103	31	15	33,172	53	144	123	21	15	33,487	53
9	Hasod	457	391	66	14	33,019	51	487	418	69	14	33,893	51
	R. F. G.	64	57	7	11	...	...	64	57	7	11	...	...
10	Abhanpur	41	36	5	14	30,963	50	42	37	5	12	31,808	51
	R. S.	6	6	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
11	Mahanady Valley	312	264	48	15	59,048	53	308	260	48	16	60,517	53
	R. S.	13	13	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...
	R. F. G.	75	65	10	13	...	...	75	65	10	13	...	...
	Total	1,330	1,140	193	14	215,175	53	1,369	1,173	196	14	219,034	53
	R. S.	19	19	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...
	R. F. G.	49	417	75	15	...	...	489	414	75	15	...	...
MAHASAMUND TAHSIL.													
12	Sirpur Patewa	2	1	...	...	14,304	50	1	1	...	...	14,079	49
13	Khatti Khalari	75	64	11	15	20,816	49	74	64	10	14	20,881	49
14	Belsonda	47	43	6	13	18,009	53	46	40	6	13	18,034	53
	R. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
15	Rajim	673	554	119	18	28,841	52	671	552	119	18	29,331	52
	R. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
	R. F. G.	38	33	5	13	...	...	38	33	5	13	...	...
	Total	706	660	130	17	82,770	51	702	657	135	17	83,125	51
	B. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	R. F. G.	38	33	5	13	...	...	38	33	5	13	...	...
DHAMTARI TAHSIL.													
16	Karchi	181	155	20	14	36,247	53	164	143	22	13	35,618	53
	R. F. G.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
17	Cheoti	56	49	7	12	31,871	55	41	35	6	14	31,619	54
	R. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
18	Lumtara	344	285	59	17	36,815	54	361	301	60	17	36,860	54
	R. F. G.	40	35	5	13	...	...	22	19	5	14	...	...
19	Banhagod	5	4	1	14	11,376	51	5	4	1	20	12,456	47
20	Birguri	15	13	3	11	13,092	50	15	13	3	13	12,177	49
	Total	601	566	95	16	1,70,174	54	584	493	91	16	1,79,730	53
	R. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	R. F. G.	40	35	5	13	...	...	23	20	3	13	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	4,010	3,420	599	15	7,18,250	52	3,514	3,310	595	15	7,23,678	52
	R. S.	35	35	...	...	...	...	143	143	...	...	...	...
	R. F. G.	570	485	85	15	...	...	550	467	83	15	...	...

Form of Wajib-ul-ars sanctioned for the Khalsa portion of the Raipur district.

Heads.	Details of Rules and Customs.				
I.—Representation of co-sharers by lambardars.	Co-sharers can only act through the lambardar in the collection of rents, the letting of land, the enhancement of rents and generally in the arrangements of the mahal. No trees can be felled in a village waste without the consent of all the co-sharers.				
II.—Relation of mal-guzars with tenants.	In regard to such matters as rent collection, rent enhancement, ejection and in their dealings with their tenants, generally, the malguzar shall abide by the provisions of the Tenancy Act and the rules made under it, and shall not recover cesses over and above the rent. Where any rent has been fixed by the Settlement Officer in money, rent in kind shall not be demanded.				
III.—Legitimate village expenses and mode of providing for them.	The co-sharers are liable to contribute in proportion to their shares to any expenditure legitimately incurred by the lambardar in his capacity of manager of the mahal. No contributions are taken from tenants.				
IV.—Management of any forest land included in the mahal.	Forest land included in the mahal is managed in accordance with any rules which may be issued from time to time by the Deputy Commissioner, under the orders, or with the approval, of the Chief Commissioner. If the malguzar infringes these rules, Government reserves to itself the right to rescind the settlement.				
V.—Appointment of lambardar.	We agree to keep up the boundary line between our village and the adjoining Government forest. Each year the line shall be cleared to the width of 20 feet on our side of the boundary line.				
VI.—Village watchmen.	On the office of lambardar falling vacant the co-sharers elect one of their members for the post; but their nominee may be rejected by the Deputy Commissioner in which case a fresh nomination is made.				
	(Number of watchmen to be stated and their names, details of rent-free service land, if any, followed by details of fees from malguzars and tenants fixed in accordance with the rules of the district.)				
Number of kot-wars.	Names of kotwars.	Details of rent-free service land.		Details of fees from malguzars and tenants.	Remarks.
		Area.	Rent.		

*Form of Wajib-ul-arz sanctioned for the Khalsa portion of the Raipur district
—(Contd.)*

Heads.	Details of Rules and Customs.															
VII.—Other village servants.	<p>The kotwar's fees for measuring grain are calculated at the following rates :—</p> <p>(Details of all servants in village, of rent-free land, if any, held by them, the names of present incumbents and their customary remuneration.)</p>															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Holding No.</th> <th rowspan="2">Name.</th> <th colspan="2">Rent-free service land.</th> <th rowspan="2">Remarks about customary remuneration.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Area.</th> <th>Rent.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Holding No.	Name.	Rent-free service land.		Remarks about customary remuneration.	Area.	Rent.					
Holding No.	Name.	Rent-free service land.		Remarks about customary remuneration.												
		Area.	Rent.													
VIII.—Land other than service land held rent or revenue free, or at privileged rates against the malguzar.	<p>(Serial No. of holding, area and revenue, or rental assessed to be stated, with name of present holder, right in, and conditions on, which he holds, and details of any payment to be made) :—</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No. holding.</th> <th>Name.</th> <th>Right.</th> <th>Area.</th> <th>Rent.</th> <th>Conditions on which he holds, and details of any payment to be made.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				No. holding.	Name.	Right.	Area.	Rent.	Conditions on which he holds, and details of any payment to be made.						
No. holding.	Name.	Right.	Area.	Rent.	Conditions on which he holds, and details of any payment to be made.											
IX.—Rights of tenants over waste land and over grass and trees growing on land included in their holdings.	<p>Waste land cannot be taken up without the permission of the lambardar, but agriculturists have the right of grazing agricultural cattle over it free of charge. The lambardar shall not, by letting the grazing or otherwise, prejudice the nistar rights of agriculturists over existing waste land. Agriculturists have also the right to cut on the village waste free of charges, and with the permission of the lambardar, grass, leaves, brushwood for fuel, thorns for fencing their fields and threshing floors, and babul trees for agricultural implements, and to exercise any other customary right of nistar recognized in the village. Should the lambardar refuse permission, the agriculturists may obtain authority from the Deputy Commissioner to exercise all such rights. In the event of any dispute arising the Deputy Commissioner will, on the application of either party, decide whether any demand is in accordance with custom or not.</p> <p>The term "Agriculturists" comprises all who make a living from a direct connection with agriculture, and in it are included not only tenants but also agricultural labourers.</p> <p>The term "Agricultural cattle" means cattle primarily and habitually used in the village (a) for agricultural purposes, or (b) for his own domestic necessities, by the agriculturist owner.</p> <p>Plot No. is the "Daihan" or "Gauthan" (standing ground for cattle); Plot No. is set aside for skinning and cutting up cattle; Plot No. is the "Marghat" (Hindu burial-ground or burning-ghat); and Plot No. is the "Kabristan" (Muhammadan burial-ground)</p>															

*Form of Wajib-ul-ars sanctioned for the Khalsa portion of the Raipur district.
(Contd.)*

Heads.	Details of Rules and Customs.
	<p>The malguzar will not himself cultivate or encroach upon them, nor will he authorize or permit any other person to do so. They will always remain open for free use by the community for the purpose for which they are now set apart, unless, with the consent of the community, they are exchanged for some equally suitable pieces of ground. Any such change shall be reported by the patwari to the Tahsildar.</p>
XI.—The village site ..	<p>Cultivators and village servants have a right of sites for their houses and threshing floors, free of charge, but pay rents for gardens cultivated by them round such houses. A cultivator, who has built a house, loses his right to the house if he absconds from the village, but if ejected by us from his land he may sell or remove the materials of his house. Persons, who neither hold land in the village, nor are village servants, can build houses only on such terms as may be agreed upon with the lambardar.</p>
XII.—Village roads, paths and dharas.	<p>The village roads, paths and dharas are to be kept open and are not to be encroached upon. The lambardar is responsible for the prevention of encroachment, and should he be unable to prevent any such encroachment, he must report the matter to the Deputy Commissioner.</p>
XIII.—Irrigation.	<p>The existing sources of irrigation and rights to water are shown in the schedule below.</p> <p>Water can only be taken at such time as are agreed upon and under such precautions as may be necessary to ensure fair distribution.</p> <p>The owner of any source of irrigation is expected to keep it in proper repair, and if he fails to do so any person interested in the water-supply may execute the necessary repairs, provided that by so doing he shall not acquire any right, save that of water-supply according to custom.</p> <p>The owner shall not make or authorize any extension of cultivation in the bed of a tank or other source of irrigation, so as to prejudice existing rights to water :—</p>
	<i>Form of Schedule.</i>
XIV.—Sugarcane cultivation.	<p>1. Khasra No. of tank or other source of irrigation and its name.</p> <p>2. Name of owner.</p> <p>3. Khasra No. of fields irrigated.</p> <p>4. Payment, if any, apart from assessed rent, made for right of taking water.</p> <p>5. Remarks.</p> <p>(Practice is variable. The arrangements followed hitherto should be clearly set out, with a note of any charge for irrigation, responsibility for tank repairs, &c.)</p>
XV.—Services rendered to malguzars by tenants.	<p>The bhet-begar demandable from tenants in this village will be only as entered below :—</p> <p>(a) The amount of bhet-begar is one plough with oxen for one day only for each plough of land held in the village :</p>

*Form of Waib-ul-arz sanctioned for the Khalsa portion of the Raipur district.
—(Concl'd.)*

Heads.	Details of Rules and Customs.
	<p>(b) The said begar shall only be given in the village in which the tenant has cultivation and in proportion to the cultivation which he has in the said village. Should the village be partitioned, this shall not entail an increase in the tenants' obligations as to bhet-begar, but the owners of each mahal must take their share of the begar as leviable for the village as a whole and no more.</p> <p>(c) Bhet-begar shall not be commuted for cash or otherwise.</p> <p>(d) Begar is not rent, but a cess, and is only leviable with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. The begar stated above is sanctioned for the term of this Settlement.</p> <p>(e) If any malguzar is found to be taking excess begar or making tenants give begar in village in which they have no cultivation, the Deputy Commissioner shall have the power to stop the levy of begar for the year in the said malguzar's estate or any portion of it. If the malguzar continues to contravene the conditions of this section, the sanction to levy bhet-begar in his estate or any portion of it may be revoked by the orders of the Chief Commissioner.</p>
XVI.—Dues from bazars or arais.	The proprietors are not entitled to levy any dues on bazars held in their villages or to realize any commission on sales effected.
XVII.—Disposal of hides and carcasses of dead animals.	The hides and carcasses of dead animals are the property of their owner, who is at liberty to make any disposition of them he may deem fit. In cases where the Deputy Commissioner has reason to suspect that cattle are being poisoned for the sake of their hides, or that cattle disease is being spread by the sale and transport of hides, he may direct that all carcasses be buried or destroyed without the hides being removed, provided that the owner of any animal believed to have been poisoned may claim its hides, if he so desires.
XVIII.—Payments of inferior proprietors on account of malikana and cesses. Protected thekadars and their payments.	This clause will be left blank in all cases save those in which the village is held by an inferior proprietor or a thekadars who has been granted a protected status under Section 65-A of the Land Revenue Act.
XIX.—Special clauses pertaining to the village.	Trijunction pillars, boundary stones and traverse marks, which are detailed in the list given below, are repaired by the people of the village. The lambardar is responsible for their proper repairs and also those of the sub-traverse marks, and will not allow any body to cut or injure the trees planted near the trijunction pillars.